

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Rerailing the Rhodesia talks

Attempts to put Rhodesian negotiations back on the track are continuing, even though resumption of direct black-white talks on Rhodesia's future is not yet assured. Nor can anyone at this stage be certain that if a second round of parleying at Geneva takes place, it would be more productive than the previous abortive session.

What is important, however, is that people still are trying to clear the decks for another try at a negotiated solution. British Foreign Secretary David Owen, for one, has made a commendable contribution in the course of his eight-day safari to Africa, which went beyond the usual consultations. After seeing Prime Minister Ian Smith in South Africa, Dr. Owen pointedly went to Rhodesia too, for an on-the-scene look at the situation. Then he sensibly touched base with the black leaders of the so-called "frontline" African states assembled in Luanda, which gave him an opportunity to see President Neto of Angola as well.

That Owen stopover, though brief, was a useful reminder to the five frontline Presidents that there still is an alternative — namely further negotiations — to stepping up black guerrilla attacks on Rhodesia itself. The latter course is strongly advocated by the more radical Zimbabwe nationalists of the Patriotic Front. Now back in London, Dr. Owen has begun to set forth ideas for a new get-together on Rhodesia jointly sponsored by Britain and the United States. Any big power involvement in

Rhodesian affairs was quickly rejected by Patriotic Front leaders, however.

Mr. Smith, meanwhile, has not been idle. He has won a green light from his all-white Rhodesian Front party to go ahead on his own with negotiations with Rhodesian blacks to see if an agreement can be worked out that way. The Prime Minister has held talks with a variety of black representatives in the past, without fruitful results. But this time, he feels he has a freer hand to proceed.

So, many pitfalls remain along the pathway to peace in Rhodesia. But the current activity is much more encouraging than the stalemate of recent months. Helpful in generating this modest momentum is, first, a greater U.S. interest in seeing a solution reached and willingness to cooperate actively in preparations for new talks. That left Dr. Owen seeming not just a lone British diplomat during his African odyssey, but the bearer of joint Anglo-American suggestions.

A second weight on the balance scale for more negotiations is the basic reluctance of both blacks and whites, despite the rigid stance of their respective militants, to risk all-out warfare.

After his trip, Dr. Owen described himself as "more hopeful" a settlement could be reached. But he wisely added, "I am under no illusions. It is going to be extremely difficult." That strikes us as a fair summary of the situation.

Monday, April 25, 1977
'Anybody want to change places with grandpa?'



'A positive challenge'

President Carter's soft-spoken style of delivery belied the gravity of his message, but it was there nonetheless: unless the American people are prepared to make sacrifices to conserve energy and to plan now for the future, America — and indeed the West — will one day soon confront a crisis that will threaten its free institutions. This is not hyperbole. The President is forthrightly addressing the stark facts of the energy picture when he declares that "this is the greatest challenge our country will face during our lifetimes."

As Mr. Carter suggested, Americans may be skeptical about the oil companies. They may distrust statistics. But few economists or energy experts question the chilling conclusion of the report by the Central Intelligence Agency: namely, that without energy conservation the world demand for oil — which accounts for the largest proportion of energy used — will exceed supply by 1985. That is a mere eight years off.

Hence Mr. Carter is to be commended for tackling this problem with determination, toughness, and courage. Americans will want to hear the details of his program on Wednesday evening, but enough has emerged already to indicate he means to ask for sacrifices and changes that will indeed seek to be fair and equitable for all. Even so, a battle in Congress seems inevitable as various special interests

brace to oppose his measures. The President will have to keep hammering home the seriousness of the situation in order to win broad public support for a stiff program.

That it will "test the character" of the American people there is little doubt. Mr. Carter's goal for cutting gasoline consumption alone illustrates the point. He would like to see gas use reduced by 10 percent below its current level by 1985. This means an effective reduction of 40 percent or so if one takes account of a normal rise in consumption of about 5 percent a year.

Yet what we would emphasize is not the "sacrifice" but the "positive challenge" of which the President spoke. For one thing, that sacrifice does not mean giving up a comfortable way of life — but only waste. Sheer waste! As Mr. Carter noted, Americans use twice as much energy per person as countries like West Germany, Japan, and Sweden, with about the same standard of living. Surely it is not a sacrifice but a moral imperative that they begin to abandon their profligate habits and energy-heated houses, oversized cars, and energy-wasteful buildings — and adopt a life-style that is both economical and rich in that it is based on a compassionate consideration for others and a return to values more genuine than glorified, neon-lit materialism.

Second, the energy challenge is positive because it calls for resourcefulness. The amount of energy that are available to mankind — a huge sum, for instance — can be made virtually unlimited. But this will require greater application of that boundless resource: God-given intelligence and ingenuity. Needed are new dedication to finding solutions and new energy are brought into play. It will be no less a task to overcome the energy gap than it was to put a man on the moon.

Mirror of opinion

France's aid to Zaire

The Americans and the South Africans suffered humiliation when they tried to intervene in the Marxist takeover of Angola. Now the French, in recent years so punctiliously and profitably neutral, are allowing themselves to be sucked into the conflict in neighboring Zaire.

Mobutu is neither the most charismatic nor popular of African leaders, so the temptation is to sit back with a supercilious smile, on our

faces and see the French get their fingers burned. We should resist it. If Zaire, with its mineral wealth, comes within the Communist sphere of influence, then Zambia, with its copper, would in turn become vulnerable. The French are taking a risk in trying to preserve what remains of Western commercial and diplomatic influence in Central Africa. For that, they deserve thanks, not sneers. — The Daily Mail (London)

Carter's ambassadors

When he was campaigning for the presidency, Jimmy Carter promised he would do away with the questionable presidential practice of rewarding "fat cat" contributors with diplomatic postings. Ambassadors, he stressed, ought to be appointed on merit. Now that he is President, how is he doing?

Reasonably well, it can be said. His scorecard so far appears to be no better than that of past presidents in terms of keeping the proportion of noncareer people to career Foreign Service officers rather high. But in most cases the quality of his nominations, based on recommendations of his new advisory panel, is excellent. There are no "political hacks."

Mr. Carter has not entirely resisted the temptation to appoint local Atlanta friends. There are two in the mix: Philip Alston Jr., a lawyer, to Australia, and Anne Cox Chambers, a newspaper executive, to Belgium. Both were heavy contributors to Mr. Carter's campaign. This does not mean of course that they are not competent individuals; they may indeed prove to be such in their diplomatic undertakings. They also have a close tie-in with the President — something foreign leaders like.

But in general such appointments raise misgivings. Australia, for instance, has been irritated in the past by Washington's habit of palm oil nonprofessional and poorly qualified envoys on Canberra. This lends to downgrade a country's image. Yet Australia is a key nation in the Pacific, deserving more than a throwaway appointment. It will thus be up to Mr. Alston to show this is not the case again.

The Belgians, for their part, will want to learn quickly that Mrs. Chambers is not a "token woman." Her administrative abilities should serve her in good stead in Brussels, where the large number of American representations calls for good management to keep lines of communication straight.

However, there are reports that Mr. Carter intends putting several other major political contributors on the diplomatic payroll. Among them is Milton Wolf, a Cleveland businessman, who is under consideration as Ambassador to Austria, and Marvin Warner, another Ohio businessman, an envoy to Switzerland. If these go through, the President clearly would not be breaking the pattern of the past as he said he would.

Some nominees are splendid. The British appear pleased with the selection of Yale president Kingman Brewster as envoy to London. The choice of Robert Goheen, former president of Princeton, for India is also good, given his close knowledge of that country. So is the selection of Mike Mansfield for Japan. But the nomination of Patrick Lucey, well-regarded

Governor of Wisconsin, as Ambassador to Mexico appears to be political payoff once again. The Senate should carefully examine his credentials to make sure they measure up to the requirements of the crucial Mexican post.

Many other posts remain to be filled and will require careful consideration. In this connection we are concerned about the President's decision to withdraw the present Ambassador to Moscow, veteran Soviet specialist Malcolm Toon. Certainly by announcing his intention to do so — even before replacing him — the President undercut his envoy at a delicate time of Soviet-American negotiations. In this instance the President might reconsider his decision, for the Moscow post, which is basically a reporting rather than a negotiating job, needs a knowledgeable professional who understands Soviet history and society.

Peking, too, will be an important slot to fill. It goes without saying it calls for a diplomat of both competence and stature. At this stage of relations either an able professional career officer (Marshall Green comes to mind, for instance) or a distinguished noncareer figure like labor leader Leonard Woodcock, reportedly under consideration, would do handsomely. China these past four years has been a difficult place to be, especially since both the Chinese and Henry Kissinger gave the envoy there little room for maneuver. But Mr. Carter may (and should) expect the new Ambassador to have greater access to Chinese officialdom (just as the Chinese liaison head has in Washington) and give him a more meaningful role in the countries revitalized relations.

Indeed, U.S. ambassadors in general can probably look forward to more responsibility and freedom of action in the Carter-Vance administration. There is more diffusion of power in the foreign policy establishment. So it is especially incumbent on the President to choose carefully and wisely.

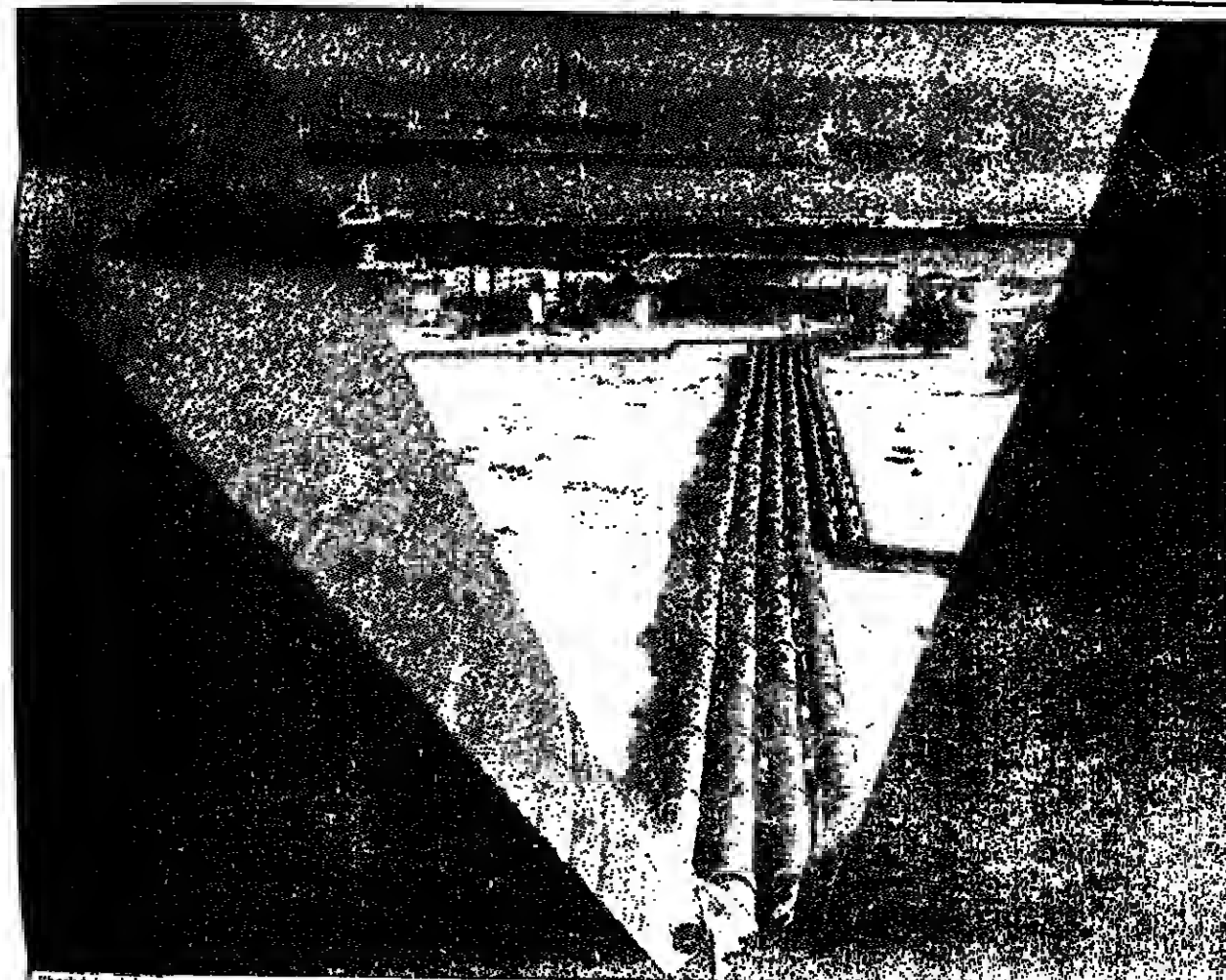
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60¢ U.S.



A never ending fleet of tankers dock up for an ending supply of oil

Grim news for an oil thirsty West

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Western industrial nations and Japan, which are hooked on imported oil, have received a stern warning. An international study by their own experts says they must reduce their dependence on oil with "wartime urgency," for there isn't going to be enough oil to go around in as few as four to six years.

To more fully use alternatives to oil — such as coal, nuclear power, and natural gas — nations must cooperate in research and financing of energy efforts to an unprecedented degree.

These are the key conclusions of the 15-nation Workshop on Alternative Energy Strategies (WAES). (Details of the study findings are published today with the continuation of this article.)

For two and a half years, national teams, comprising some 75 experts, have cooperated in a comprehensive world energy study. While it focused on the countries that consume about 80 percent of the world's energy, three oil producers — Mexico plus Iran and Venezuela — also participated in the study.

The study, released simultaneously around the world, bluntly warns: "Despite expected efforts by all in-

dustrial countries in the next 25 years to reduce energy demand and shift to other fuels, the non-Communist world will be faced — perhaps as early as the 1980s — with an annual oil shortage which will grow by the year 2000 to 15-20 million barrels a day, or about the magnitude of current U.S. consumption.

"This prospective oil shortage will occur even though coal production is more than doubled, nuclear power multiplied 15-25 times, the historic growth rate of oil demand is cut by more than half, and the real price of oil rises 50 percent," the WAES study states.

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NATO sees Moscow amassing guns — and butter too

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

East-West relations are entering a critical 12-month period. This is not because of any fresh Soviet initiative, but because the NATO allies should have a much clearer idea of Soviet intentions by the time they hold their next summit meeting, set for May, in Washington.

Long before then, strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) will have shown how far Moscow intends to move down the road of substantive nuclear arms control.

The Belgrade review of the 35-nation Helsinki summit declaration will have shown the limits of Soviet tolerance for the Western stand on human rights and the extent to which the Kremlin intends to make détente practical.

Leaders of the alliance will have before them a study on long-term trends in East-West relations, and another one which their defense ministers initiated at their meeting here May 17 and 18, on how North Atlantic Treaty Orga-

nization forces can meet the changing defense needs of the 1980s.

The allies have repeatedly been told — most recently at the NATO summit in London May 10-11 and at the Brussels defense ministers' meeting — the Soviet Union continues an inexorable military buildup that far exceeds even the most generous evaluations of Soviet defense requirements.

The 15 NATO allies have all sorts of domestic reasons for not wanting to try to match Soviet defense expenditure. Most of them still face the twin problems of high inflation and high unemployment. Many have severe balance-of-payments problems because of the enormous sums they must pay to the oil-exporting countries of the Middle East.

But if the Soviet Union looks on détente as a means of obtaining Western credits to build up its domestic economy while channeling its own resources into an across-the-board improvement of its military capabilities, NATO may not be left with much choice.

As of today, NATO leaders do not have a

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Carter lays it on the line Tough message shakes South Africa and Israel

By Joseph C. Hirsch

This is a disconcerting moment in history for the whites of southern Africa and for the Israelis of the Middle East. Both of them have been forced by recent statements and actions from Washington to recognize that President Jimmy Carter of the United States is apparently in dead earnest about what he wants them to do.

- He wants the whites of South Africa to:
 - Hand South-West Africa over at once to its black majority.
 - Help persuade the whites of Rhodesia that they must do the same within the next two years.
 - Begin to make serious progress toward an end to apartheid in South Africa itself.
 - He wants the Government of Israel to:
 - Recognize that there will be a homeland for Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza strip sections of former Palestine.
 - Accept the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) whenever peace talks are resumed in Geneva.
- The implication is clear that Mr. Carter expects Israel to let go of most of the Arab territories it has occupied since the 1967 war.

To many whites of southern Africa and to some Israelis, Mr. Carter's policies are an invitation to their own self-annihilation. Their instinctive reaction is to dig in their heels and resist any further movement. Israeli voters went to the polls and rejected the Labor Party which has come to favor a negotiated settlement with Israel's Arab neighbors. They gave a larger vote to the Likud party which favors holding all of the occupied territories. In South Africa, Foreign Minister R. F. Botha stated his position with a rhetorical question:

"Would the Americans do it if the whole world insisted that they ought to follow a certain policy which inevitably would lead to their destruction?"

The status of whites in southern Africa has been discussed this past week in Vienna by U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale and South African Prime Minister John Vorster. The status of Palestinians on the West Bank will presumably be discussed with the new Prime Minister of Israel as soon as he is selected and installed and has time for a trip to Washington.

Meanwhile, it is clear to all that the days are past when the U.S. assumed that white dominance would last indefinitely in southern Africa. It is equally clear that while the new administration in Washington is committed to Israel's survival, it is also committed to the surrender by Israel of most of the occupied territories. A corollary is that Mr. Carter wants the Pal-

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New old boy network takes over in Washington

By Gary Thatcher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
The surest route to Washington's corridors of power used to be through the halls of Harvard University in New England. But Jimmy Carter has given the path a Southern twist.

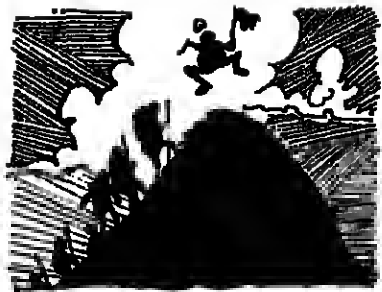
The Carter administration — to a degree unparalleled in U.S. history — abounds with alumni of Southern colleges and universities. And these schools are clearly banking in their newfound status.

"Harvard just took it for granted it would always supply the think-tank guys, the ambassadors, advisers, and all that," grows University of Georgia spokesman Barry Wood. Summoning up his thickest mock-Southern accent, he adds, "Well, it just ain't so no mo'."

Harvard doesn't find the peddling too funny. Asked for a response to Mr. Wood's statement, Harvard dean John F. Quillian said, "Well, that's just nothing. I could repeat it all I like to. I think I have a sense of humor, but I will like to



Highlights



Because it's there. Scaling Everest has become such a popular adventure that expeditions are having to queue for permission to scale it. Page 13

Europe catches up with U.S. When it comes to the industrial race, the United States is no longer way out in front. Page 16

Carter's voice. Jimmy Carter's press secretary Jody Powell, one of the young Southerners bringing a new spirit to Washington, talks to a Monitor interviewer. Page 19

Underwater parachutes. If present experiments prove successful, parachutes will be dragging energy from underwater currents. Page 16

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FOCUS

Adopt a pig, raise a ruble

By David K. Willis

Moscow
The word is out. Rural foster parents are needed around Moscow to adopt 4 million day-old chickens, 100,000 baby calves, and 24,000 piglets into their households - for profit.

Applicants must be prepared to spend all summer fattening the animals up on scraps or scrub grass. Then they are to return them, suitably enhanced, to their neighborhood state or collective farm - and be paid for every ounce or pound of weight added.

Why? To help offset, in a brand-new way, the shortage of meat on Soviet dinner tables - a shortage noted disapprovingly in recent weeks by no less than Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev himself.

Rewards? Cash on the barrelhead. Successful parents - vacationing schoolchildren and retirees are especially wanted - stand to make one ruble 48 kopecks (\$1.09) per kilogram (2.2 pounds) added to a calf. Rates are lower for chickens and work out to about the same for pigs.

It is a frank appeal to capitalism in the land of communism. It could net an enterprising person as much as 455 rubles 84 kopecks (\$615.84) per calf - an enormous sum in a country where an average farm wage is around 120 rubles (162 dollars) per month.

Western specialists here see the move - revealed in a Moscow oblast (province) newspaper and amplified in an interview with this newspaper - as a measure of how scarce meat supplies are these days.

It is an effort to inexpensively boost meat production without using feed grains or expensive winter shelter or food.

Specialists have their doubts about whether some of the targets - such as turning 110-pound bull calves into 330-pound animals in three months - can be achieved unless the foster parents manage to obtain some grain on the side.

The scheme surfaced in an article in the newspaper of the Moscow province, Leninskoye Znamya (Lenin Banner) at the end of March.

The article told of the chairman of a collective farm, one G. V. Kryuchkov, who dreamed up the plan five years ago - but who then fell foul of the authorities.

Finding he was running out of willing farm families on his own collective, he began selling the calves to people in neighboring farms, then buying them back under contract. Meanwhile, he told the authorities his farm still owned all the livestock. He made it seem as though his own farm had fattened them - and received a 50 percent

bonus for overfulfilling his meat quota to the state.

The article chided him, but left the impression the basic idea was good.

Four days later the newspaper ran a second article. Collective and state farm specialists had written in, asking for more details about this novel way to have the people help boost meat supplies.

So A. Froikin, the deputy chief of the province's agricultural administration, sketched out the correct approach. He gave more details in a telephone interview with this newspaper.

"We have 1 million cattle in the province," he said on the phone, "but mainly in dairy herds. We have almost no farms to raise beef. Every year 100,000 bull calves have to be slaughtered when they are very young. As a result we lose a great deal of potential meat."

This year, he said, the province was determined to spread news of the new foster-parent project far and wide.

There were problems: few people were interested in the idea so far. But, he added optimistically, once the need of helping the motherland was explained, the plan would catch on.

In the newspaper Mr. Froikin explained people on pensions could spend their leisure time fattening the calves, pigs, and chickens. Young people could learn practical lessons in animal husbandry. If keen foster parents had places to fatten animals during the winter, the authorities would help with providing hay and other fodder.

In the past the authorities usually have turned to the private plots - private enterprise - after poor harvests. So it is today when shoppers are still suffering from the disastrous grain harvest of 1975.

Carter in U.K. no longer a figment of TV

By Francis Henry
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
"Look now upon this picture, and on this..." One minute, British televisioners are pondering the face of Richard Nixon and vowing they're glad they aren't a republic; the next, they're going wild over Jimmy Carter and wishing Mr. Callaghan was like that.

It wasn't until the President cried "Haway the lads!" that the remaining 90 percent of Britain had ever heard the Newcastle United football cry. Good briefing, somebody.

No doubt about it, Mr. Carter's visit was a personal triumph. He looked well, he moved well, with that slightly royal set-apartness that no British Prime Minister dare assume - plus that rather vote-catching spontaneity that the royals are not allowed. An ideal combination.

One wouldn't suggest for a moment that having seen the delights of republicanism will make British cheers less heartfelt at Her Majesty's jubilee. It's just that, when the Queen appears, no amount of cheering will encourage her to do better: she can't bring down inflation, cut prices or even get Mrs. Thatcher made Prime Minister. Everybody knows that. They applaud her sense of duty, her dignity, her history - they may even be applauding the fact that she is not a politician.

Equally, there isn't much point in cheering or booing Mr. Callaghan, since there seems to be abundant evidence by now that Prime Ministers don't control anything very much.

But presidents, who are their own prime ministers as well as heads of state, are something special. Puppets of the CIA, say the cynics. Even if that were true, it would still make them pretty formidable figures: bulldozers among statesmen. A president you feel is somebody who has achieved something, and may achieve much more. Exactly what, it is hard to say. Perhaps it is mostly wishful thinking - the Prince-on-the-white-horse syndrome.

One of the great things about President Carter's visit to Britain is that it is now demonstrated that he really exists. Although he talked his way through every state in the union for months on end, much of the time observed by British reporters, there remained a feeling of unreality. Nobody knew anything about him, who he really was, what he was a figment of TV.

They don't, in fact, know much more now.



Cheers for Carter won't tarnish the Queen's silver jubilee

But as a result of having begged a few Georgie babies, gone to church in Westminster Abbey (leaving squads of cameramen helplessly staked out at London Baptist churches) and shown Britain's influential eggheads that he had heard of Dylan Thomas, suddenly the man has become real and three-dimensional. He's done nothing, but on British soil.

But what about being a Baptist - a denomination which admits itself to be in decline in Britain? Perhaps the important thing is that President Carter counts as an evangelical, and evangelicals are in the ascendancy on the English church scene. That touch of puritanism is quite in keeping with the ruling-class mood, too. And as a man who has had the experience of spiritual rebirth, the President should gain the sympathy of between a third and a half of the adult population of Great Britain.

A survey done on behalf of the Religious Experiences Research Unit at Oxford has revealed a historic unmet need for spiritual life among the

British people, with large numbers of people admitting to direct personal experience of some transcendent power, experience which they are commonly reluctant to tell even their nearest and dearest about. This is not, of course, the same as being a formal subscriber to an organized church or faith. But, the argument goes, it takes a twice-born to know a twice-born, and millions can recognize one in Jimmy Carter, however instinctive the recognition.

A good man, then, a moral man? Yes, but you could say the name of Senator George McGovern - the man who was right about the war, but lost just the same; and there were as few Britons as Americans who could say any vibrations when he was within range.

Jimmy Carter, on the other hand, has plenty of vibrations behind him. And with a little intelligent maintenance, they will only grow after the Secret Service men and the House Press Corps have gone.

Carter shapes new mold for African policy

Carter views continent less in terms of intervention and East-West confrontation

By Daniel Sutherland
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Carter administration is developing an African policy which shows signs of being more to the liking of black African nationalists. In oversimplified terms, one way of summing up the emerging policy changes for black Africa and the white outposts in southern Africa respectively would be:

1. No more Angola-style intervention.
2. Let's get tough with South Africa.

But there is much that remains murky - particularly the specifics of how the U.S. is going to deal with South Africa. The new policy clearly does not mean abandoning all concern about Soviet influence in Africa. What it does apparently mean is less of an inclination to view every African crisis in terms of U.S.-Soviet confrontation. Under President Carter, it appears, there will be a greater willingness to use nonmilitary means to counter Soviet pressure. The new approach is based on the belief that, in many cases, Africans will have a greater interest in American technology and economic assistance than in Soviet arms.

Even where the Soviets and Cubans have a strong influence, the U.S. sees a place for itself.

The new policy involves a willingness to let other powers - such as France and Saudi Arabia - play an interventionist role on behalf of the noncommunist nations.

In Zaïre, formerly the Belgian Congo, the still-evolving Carter administration policy faced its first test. The U.S. provided modest "nonlethal" support to the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko - including food, clothing, medicine, communications equipment, and spare parts for transport planes - to help counter attackers crossing into Zaïre from neighboring Angola. President Mobutu claimed that Cubans were leading the attacks. But American officials said they had no hard evidence that external forces were involved. As the situation deteriorated, France provided more significant aid in the form of arms and ammunition. Morocco sent troops.

"We didn't want to make it look as though whenever there's a crisis somewhere, the U.S. would run away," said a highly placed State Department official concerning the aid which the U.S. sent to Zaïre. "On the other hand, we didn't want to turn it into an East-West confrontation."

"In Zaïre, the problem was to look at the situation itself rather than overreacting as if it were some kind of African domino," the official said. "The key to our African policy - the common denominator - is that it be an African policy and that it not overemphasize the East-West component."

In Zaïre, U.S. officials are pleased with the way things are turning out so far. The attackers appear to have faltered; the pro-Western government seems to have gained in strength; and the situation has not erupted into an East-West confrontation. U.S. congressmen who were at first fearful that the U.S. might be reacting in a "knee jerk" fashion by sending aid to Zaïre were relieved to see the Carter administration avoiding anything like an Angola-style intervention. During the Angolan war, Congress opposed the covert intervention of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and cut off funds to the pro-Western factions.

On the strategic Horn of Africa, where the Soviet thrust appears to be more serious and control of the entrance to the Red Sea may be at stake, the U.S. is again playing a low-key role. Saudi Arabia is attempting to woo Somalia away from its pro-Soviet position. The French seem to be willing to continue to exert some influence in Djibouti to prevent its becoming the object of a conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia as the French withdraw from the colony, which is scheduled to achieve its independence next month.

American officials believe that under the previous administration, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger gave the South African Govern-



Vorster: understands value of South Africa to the West

ment the impression that if it helped the U.S. achieve solutions to the Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) problems, the U.S. would not concern itself with the South African policy of apartheid.

"The trend in the previous approach was to work with South Africa on Rhodesia and Namibia, implying that if they were good guys on those issues, we'd leave them alone on apartheid," said one Carter administration official.

"Now it must be made clear to the South Africans that unless there is basic change [in apartheid], our two governments will go in different directions," said another official.

The real problem will be translating all this into effective action. The ruling South African Nationalist Party appears to be firmly committed to refusing to share power with the black majority. The U.S. is said to be contemplating punitive measures, such as a reduction in Export-Import Bank guarantees for U.S. exports to South Africa, should the South African Government fail to make the necessary changes.

But critics of the Carter administration policy toward South Africa doubt that it will get very far. Some fear that it may force South Africa to become more intransigent. Other critics suggest that when it comes to the test, the new policy will not amount to much.

"The Carter administration has made a quick rhetorical break with its predecessor on southern African policy, setting a more liberal tone in hopes of implementing more effectively a policy that will offer little new," said the Washington Office on Africa, a Protestant church-supported research and lobbying group which is skeptical of President Carter's approach.

"The administration will press for moderate solutions in southern Africa, trying to capture leadership for the Western nations rather than letting the African liberation movements or the Soviet Union take the lead."

But even a change of rhetoric can have effects - for good or bad - when it comes from a country as powerful as the United States.

"Some of us fear that in the long run it may have negative effects because it creates expectations that might not be fulfilled," said one of the State Department's specialists on Africa. "I don't think the black nationalists realize that there are limits to what we can do in South Africa."

"It would take a lot of time to organize economic action against South Africa," he said. "It would take a lot of buildup, a lot of groundwork."

"I'm basically pessimistic," he continued. "I'm convinced that no matter what we do, the Afrikaners will fight to the last man."

The 'quiet diplomat' side of Andrew Young

By Daniel Sutherland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Andrew Young, the quiet diplomat? Is there another side to America's outspoken and controversial Ambassador to the United Nations?

Indeed there is. If you can believe some of the African specialists in, of all places, the State Department, where grumbling about the "Andrew Young problem" has been widespread.

What some of the State Department officials who live with the Africa problem day in and day out are saying is that Mr. Young has been to a great extent responsible for improvements in America's relations with a number of black African nations.

"He's done quite a good job, but a lot of it doesn't get public," said one State Department

specialist, pointing to U.S. relations with Tanzania, Zambia, and even Mozambique.

"If Zaïre hadn't happened, we would have had significant movement with Angola as well," the official said.

But what this official and others most often single out are Mr. Young's quiet efforts to improve U.S. relations with Nigeria, black Africa's richest and most heavily populated country.

Mr. Young has just visited Nigeria for the second time since he became Ambassador to the United Nations. Last year, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had planned a trip to the West African country, but the Nigerian Government asked him not to come. After the return to Dr. Kissinger, U.S.-Nigerian relations appeared to reach a low point. But relations have improved considerably in recent months.

Thanks to his small measure, officials say, the efforts of Ambassador Young.

Nigeria, which exported \$5 billion worth of oil to the United States last year, is currently mounting a drive to attract American investment, and negotiations are under way to establish a joint U.S.-Nigerian economic commission.

Mr. Young has his critics in the State Department, of course. Some officials find his "open mouth" diplomacy extremely unsettling. But there are also those within the department who allege that the bureaucrats are far too comfortable with fixed ideas and could profit from the shock of fresh thinking. Ambassador Young sees himself as a force for change, preparing public opinion - and the bureaucracy - to accept new directions in foreign policy.

While Mr. Young's public remarks on South Africa have raised questions about his suitability as a diplomat, they do appear to have helped improve America's image among the black African nations.

White South Africans hit 'wrong impression' on talks with Mondale

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
At least some influential white South Africans were apprehensive that people were getting the "wrong impression" about the meeting last week between South African Prime Minister John Vorster and United States Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

When the meeting was announced, it was welcomed almost without qualification. It was taken as a sure sign that the United States had decided it could not afford to ignore South Africa in the development of a new Africa policy, and as a tribute to the standing internationally of Mr. Vorster himself.

Many whites concluded with satisfaction that it would give Mr. Vorster a useful opportunity to put American thinking right about several aspects of political life in Africa.

But doubts began to arise when it became clear that the two leaders would be discussing not only Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) and the sort (benign and rather paternal) of role South Africa might play in putting things right there, but also South Africa's own internal policies, particularly its apartheid policy.

Gradually the impression seemed to be building up that the Vorster-Mondale meeting would not be a top-level conference of near-equals, but that South Africa was being summoned to explain itself, rather like a guilty schoolboy.

Before last week's meeting, nationalist newspapers and some senior politicians in the ruling National Party did their best to reverse this impression.

Within days of each other there were two front-page reports quoting Foreign Minister B. F. Botha as saying that South Africa was not going to "be in the dock" at the Vienna talks, and that "there is a whole list of things that South Africa wants answers from America. . . . America must tell us how many countries in Africa she has spoken to about a lack of majority rule, about press freedom and speech, and political activities, and an independent judiciary."

At the same time, much publicity has been given to a report of an interview with Mr. Vorster published in Austria in which he said, "We will never give up, we will fight for our country. . . . South Africa is an independent country and certainly nobody from outside can lay down how the country or the country's internal affairs must be controlled."

And a leading article in the Burger, the Nationalist daily paper in Cape Town, warned that if ever there was a continent where President Carter's "moral" foreign policy looked naive to the point of being laughable, it was Africa. . . . "There is no black African state that cannot be shot down on 'moral' grounds. There is not one single Georgia in Africa. The new American leaders will have to learn this quickly," it said.

Nonetheless, this posturing is believed to be largely for the benefit of Nationalist supporters and to maintain Mr. Vorster's image at home as a "political" strongman. Mr. Vorster is a tough and shrewd political bargainer who understands very well the potential value of South Africa to the rest of southern Africa and to the West.

For example, even while such neighboring states as Mozambique and Zimbabwe pull against South Africa, they are enjoying considerable help from this country. South Africa is one of the pillars of the Mozambique economy and one of the country's greatest sources of foreign currency.

And in a hungry continent, South Africa is one of the few countries that produces more food than it needs.

Europe

Franco's shadow over Spain grows dimmer

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A remarkable renunciation and a remarkable return have moved Spain still farther from the country General Franco envisioned.

The renunciation:
King Juan Carlos's father, the Count of Barcelona, Don Juan de Borbon y Battenburg, long a thorn in General Franco's side, renounced his claims as successor to Spain's last King, Alfonso XIII, who left Spain before the second republic was established. Don Juan was King Alfonso's legal heir, but was bypassed by General Franco.

Now, as one Spanish commentator argues, "Juan Carlos assumes all of Spain's history, not just [that] of the victors in the civil war."

The return: Doctores "La Pasionaria" (Ibaruri, octogenarian president of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), returned May 13 from 38 years in exile.

Monarchists are split over the timing of Don Juan's announcement. Don Juan believes the monarchy is largely accepted at home and abroad, and that Spain is on the road to democracy. But political circles also think his action may be due to recent efforts by the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance Party to palm Juan Carlos as "its" (the Francoists') King. So analysts claim Don Juan moved to "legitimize" his son's reign with full dynastic rights.

The renunciation came shortly after Popular Alliance leader Manuel Fraga Iribarne visited Don Juan's home in Portugal. According to one leading monarchist: "Fraga realized too late the way to the King is through his father." Later, it became known the party plans to ask the Army, which is pledged to

protect Spain's "institutional order," to prevent the new Cortes (Parliament) from rewriting the Constitution. Don Juan (and now Juan Carlos) have long advocated a constitutional assembly and constitutional monarchy.

General Franco was angered in 1945 when Don Juan set himself up as a democratic alternative to the Franco dictatorship. Post-World War II pro-monarchist rumblings in the military caused the dictator to declare Spain a kingdom. In 1947 he promulgated the law of succession (slightly modified in 1960) under which a king or regent would rule. But in 1969 he declared Juan Carlos, who was educated in Spain, his successor.

Juan Carlos vowed: "I will never go against my father's wishes." Don Juan's refusal to renounce his claims angered Franco who banned him from Spain in 1976. When General Franco died, Don Juan became his son's closest adviser and protector.

Since early last year, Don Juan has reportedly advised and supported the King in his talks with center-left opposition leaders, on partial amnesties, and on the ousting of Carlos Arias Navarro (now a Popular Alliance candidate) as prime minister. He also met with opposition figures, listened to their complaints, and kept them from making the monarchy the issue. Long-time monarchists say Juan Carlos's present program is closely related to his father's.

Mrs. Ibaruri returned with little fanfare and a virtual gag in her mouth.

During the Spanish civil war, historian Hugh Tomas writes, the firebrand Communist leader was "unrebellious in her adherence to the party's instructions from Moscow."

Mrs. Ibaruri was received at the Madrid airport by only 400 youths and no major party official. It is believed the low-key arrival was arranged to avoid a rightist backlash.



Dolores Ibaruri goes home after 38 years

West Germany: Socialist youth takes a turn to the left

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



Street scene, Hamburg

West Germany: Social Democrats fear they are losing touch with the young

Bonn
The leadership of West Germany's Social Democrats is having an embarrassing and nasty fight with the party's youth arm. But this is only one symptom of deeper problems in the Young Socialists, known here as Jusos.

The immediate problem for the Social Democrats (SPD) is that the Jusos March 20 elected the leader of their radical wing as chairman. He is West Berlin lawyer Klaus-Uwe Benneter. Soon after the election Mr. Benneter was giving interviews to newspapers in which he was quoted as saying that in certain areas the Jusos would cooperate with Communist elements in West Germany. For the SPD as a whole such statements are dynamite. They tend to make voters bolt and run.

Chairman suspended

On April 27 the SPD's board — after a telephone round robin — suspended Mr. Benneter from the party for three months.

This meant he could not continue as chairman of the youth group. He went to court in West Berlin and on May 13 a judge ruled that the SPD board decision was invalid because it was reached by telephone.

As a result the board met in West Berlin May 16 and reaffirmed its decision to suspend Mr. Benneter's membership — without giving him a hearing in person. A court cannot stop this action.

Since 1972 Jusos membership has grown by less than 10 percent, and in the last year it increased hardly at all. On the other hand, the youth group of the West German conservative parties has increased nearly fourfold in the last five years.

Conservative voters

Voters in the 18 to 26 age bracket tend to vote conservative in last October's general election. They think that government in general has not produced what it promised — jobs, a better education, and so on. They feel a kinship with the people of East Germany and doubt whether the present government's defense policies have actually helped the East Germans.

And in general, the political trend among German youth is to stress what the individual can do for himself. Some Jusos leaders, seeing this, are suggesting new approaches for their organization — meetings with a freer style, musical events, mountain climbing groups, and appeals for membership that are not overly political or obligatory.

The SPD leadership hardly knows how to get a handle on the problem, which is only one among many for the beleaguered party.

The first need is to try to prevent a splintering of the Jusos into two factions. SPD chairman Willy Brandt said in a speech about the Jusos May 15: "The rooster usually does not crow tomorrow for those who found political sects." But Mr. Benneter and his friends are marching to the tune of another rooster.

Ulstermen ask Americans: give us ideas for peace — not arms

By Jonathan Harack
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

People of all races and religions can send something far more important than money to Northern Ireland — according to two Belfast social workers who recently stopped in Boston on a visit to the United States and Canada.

Brian McGuigan and Morwood Meldrum of the Northern Ireland Council of Social Service came not to lecture or to raise money, but instead to listen — to ask North Americans to contribute new ideas.

Ulster's Social Service Council is itself a wealth of ideas. It was first set up in 1956 specifically to combat massive unemployment. Since then it has spawned 22 separate agencies currently dealing with the elderly, with children, with family counseling, and most recently confronting the problem of alcoholism among seven-year-olds.

The council "seed bed" is responsible for

Citizens' Advice Bureau, dealing regularly with 40,000 people, and it led the British Government to set up the Local Enterprise Development Unit and Enterprise Ulster schemes to provide jobs for the unemployed.

Now Messrs. McGuigan and Morwood Meldrum hope to set up a Northern Ireland Reconciliation Charitable Trust to coordinate overseas contributions and distribute them among Ulster's many peace projects. The Social Service Council may combine this trust with a "nonpolitical, nonsectarian, nongovernmental" information service designed to provide accurate information about events and organizations in Northern Ireland.

For the moment, the council is looking for "an American input."

After working at various joint Protestant-Catholic projects in Ulster since 1955, Roman Catholic Brian McGuigan says: "I now know that half of the solution to our problems rests on the East Coast of the United States."

Presbyterian minister Morwood Meldrum chimes in with audible proof of how well Ulstermen of different sects can work together: "Northern Ireland has tremendous trust in Americans' diversity of understanding, and their power to influence."

Mr. McGuigan and Mr. Meldrum met with government officials, politicians, businessmen, and supporters of both of Ulster's warring extremist organizations in Toronto, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. They repeatedly stressed the need to cut off funds flowing to terrorists on both sides — and were surprised by Washington's failure to force fund-raising groups such as Irish Northern Aid (Noraid) to obey U.S. laws.

Yet the answer, they say, may lie not in cutting off all funds to the illegal Irish Republican Army (IRA) — but instead in encouraging moderates to speak out.

The Ulster visitors stressed that the IRA in Ireland is a tiny group with "probably not more than 200 activists" and without public

support in either Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland. What keeps the IRA in business is not so much the money, but the moral support it receives from America, they said.

Mr. McGuigan was particularly distressed by just this sort of support coming from the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young. He said it helped tremendously when Mr. Young in an interview on British television attacked guerrilla forces which lack majority support.

Mr. McGuigan also stressed that it is America's own interest to help solve the Northern Ireland situation, since "it is a fact that if guerrilla warfare succeeds in Northern Ireland, it is exportable. But if peace can be worked out in Ulster, by the two communities, the two streams of thought coming together, that is a valuable export. The peace is a deadly export."

They said they hope Americans now will help this work, not so much with "well-meaning but often misused money, but with fresh ideas."

Two Germanys to talk over heightening wall

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Negotiations between the two Germanys expected to resume in June promise to be heated and at the same time very delicate.

The problem is that the influx of 8 million to 9 million West German visitors into East Germany each year has proved unsettling for the East German Government. The East German population has been demanding more freedom from its government — freedom to travel out of the country and freedom of expression.

The question is: Can the improved contacts be maintained or possibly even improved? Or has it all been too unsettling internally for East Germany?

Helsinki review due

Because of the worldwide diplomatic recognition East Germany has gained over the past few years, the answer that ultimately emerge to these questions will be watched with great interest.

East Germany cannot ignore the review of the 1975 Helsinki declaration that is to take place this summer and fall, and Western governments and newspapers will be giving priority to the human-rights provisions of the declaration.

Last year and early this year East Germany gave clear signals that it will not tolerate internal unrest, even if it means that some developments in defiance have to fall by the wayside. Last summer several East Germans were killed by East German guards while trying to escape. Jittery guards also killed one West German and an Italian on the border.

At one point East Germany placed guards around the West-German mission in East Berlin to prevent East Germans from entering. Presumably this was done to discourage East Germans from obtaining information about emigration.

Road-use tax imposed

East Germany made technical legal changes to enhance the status of East Berlin as the capital of East Germany and to add to arguments that East Berlin is not subject to any kind of control by the Western allies.

A road-use tax was slapped on West Germans entering East Germany. And East German poet and protest singer Wolf Biermann had his citizenship taken away because of stands he took on behalf of more freedoms for East Germans.

Yet the flow of West Germans into East Germany continues at the same rate, as do family reunifications.

As early as January West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he was ready to resume negotiations to find out if East Germany was changing policy. East Germany's Erich Honecker responded indirectly in public statements later that his government, too, was ready to have further talks.

Agenda prepared

The talks will be in part exchanges between the respective missions (which substitute for embassies in German protocol) and their standard talking partners, and between specialists just under Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Honecker.

West Germany has prepared a list of specific topics, but the content and priority are not being released. Specialists say it is safe to assume West Germany will continue to stress improved contacts between people. And it is agreed here that Bonn will not make any spectacular claims about violations of human rights in East Germany, certainly not publicly, so the theory that this would damage the prospects for better inter-German contacts.

The subject of Berlin is sure to come up, but how it might be handled promises to be the deepest secret of the talks. For West Germany and the West in general Berlin continues to symbolize that all of Germany belongs together and that there has been no peace treaty since World War II.

The Soviets apparently hoped the Helsinki declaration would take the place of a peace treaty, which in part explains the recent edginess over positions on Berlin.

Berlin remains a debating point that the two Germanys simply cannot avoid.

Spain's electioneering muddled by fragmented parties

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

With Spain's first elections in 41 years only a month away, political alliances are still shifting, polls are contradictory and show an overwhelming number of "undecideds," and violence is rising.

More than 140 political parties will contest the elections, which will feature some 6,000 candidates running throughout Spain for the 56-seat Congress of Deputies and for 207 seats of the Senate (the remaining 40 members of the Senate will be appointed).

Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will conduct a front-porch campaign in Madrid for a Congress seat on the moderate Democratic Center Union (CDU) ticket. He entered because the Christian Democrats and CDU were in disarray. Moreover, he is afraid the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance Party, headed by

former Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, is favored by the electoral law, since it runs strongest in the conservative provinces.

According to the newsweekly Opinion, Mr. Suarez originally planned to resign first and name the Vice-Premier, Lt. Gen. Gutierrez Mellado, to arbitrate elections as a caretaker premier and thus get the Army to safeguard democracy. However, Mr. Suarez discarded that strategy once a right-wing military backlash surfaced over his action in legalizing the Communist Party.

Since then many prominent rightists who planned to vote Popular Alliance have gone over to the CDU. This caused three moderate parties to leave the CDU coalition in anger and has brought fears in some quarters that Mr. Suarez might ultimately collaborate or merge his party with Mr. Fraga's so the combined Center-Right could easily defeat the Left.

Contends a leading Socialist official: "These parties are the two faces of Francoism, representing the same interests. Once Fraga was more progressive, now the positions are reversed. Suarez is simply doing it better. He is more European."

At present, though, the Popular Alliance and CDU differ on a crucial point: rewriting the Constitution. Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), which is politically akin to Western Europe's social democrats, will run common candidates with Christian Democrats for the Senate to offset possible Popular Alliance advances there.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Communist Party seems off to an uncertain start. It cannot shake off its civil war image, perpetuated by old-generation leadership. The Spanish Government recently granted a passport to Communist Party President Dolores (La Pasionaria) Ibaruri, who returned May 14 from 38 years exile in Moscow. But she did so amid restrained euphoria, since the Communists agreed with the government that too flashy an

entrance might help Mr. Fraga and provoke ultra-right extremists.

Most polls place the CDU in the lead, but a recent poll by the news weekly Cambio-16 put the PSOE neck and neck. Informed sources say a recent secret government poll projecting the likely party strength in the Senate had the CDU with a sizable lead, then the Popular Alliance, PSOE, regional parties, and Communists. But all polls are dubious since they show an estimated 40 to 62 percent remain undecided.

Meanwhile, worrisome rumblings are coming from the Basque country, which still demands a total amnesty of political prisoners. The Basque separatist organization ETA threatens to resume "the armed struggle" unless all political prisoners are released by May 24, the day when the election campaign officially begins. At the same time, Spanish secret services are reportedly concerned about possible ultra-rightist and leftist plans to "destabilize" Spain during the election campaign.

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United States

Soviet bomb shelter program alarms Congress

By John Dillon
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Buried 600 feet beneath the surface in the suburbs near Moscow are an estimated 75 command posts that have been hardened against nuclear attack.

These government command posts are part of an on-going, billion-dollar-a-year Soviet civil defense program that has raised concern within the U.S. intelligence community and triggered debate in Congress.

A new, year-long Senate study, however, now discounts the importance of the Soviet civil defense effort when pitted against U.S. military muscle. Soviet planners, the report implies, are just wasting their rubles.

Concern about the Soviet effort led the House of Representatives to approve a \$45 million increase recently in U.S. civil defense spending for the fiscal 1978 budget. The Senate is holding out for a much smaller increase.

"Myths about a Soviet civil defense 'gap' should not stampede Americans into the bomb shelter mentality of the 1950s," says Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin. Mr. Proxmire chairs the Joint Committee on Defense Production, which issued the latest civil defense study.

"Massive industrial and civil defense efforts against nuclear attack are neither militarily effective nor cost effective," Senator Proxmire asserts.

"Soviet defenses have not kept pace with advances in U.S. strategic weapons and can easily be overcome by re-targeting the U.S. inventory of more than 8,900 nuclear warheads."

A minority on the Defense Production Committee sharply disagreed with that view and spelled out some of the concerns which bother U.S. planners.

U.S. strategic power, the minority view holds, is not all-powerful; it can be countered with sufficient planning by the Soviets.

The Soviet effort that so concerns some

members of Congress involves three major aspects: population dispersal, hardening of industrial sites, and hardening of military and command targets.

The deeply buried command posts outside Moscow are part of this survival strategy. Missile sites are also being hardened. Industrial capacity is being protected with underground factories, dispersal, and such simple steps as sandbagging. Plans for evacuating Soviet cities in times of crisis are well advanced.

The combination of all these factors, some analysts assert, could eventually lead to a dangerous imbalance between U.S. and Soviet readiness for nuclear war.

Senator Proxmire, using the newest report as his evidence, asserts that heavy spending for civil defense would be terribly wasteful at this time. He uses several arguments in making this point. Among them:

1. Modern industrial economies are so complex and so vulnerable that they are impossible to protect from massive nuclear attack.

2. Offensive weapons are at least a generation ahead of defensive technology.

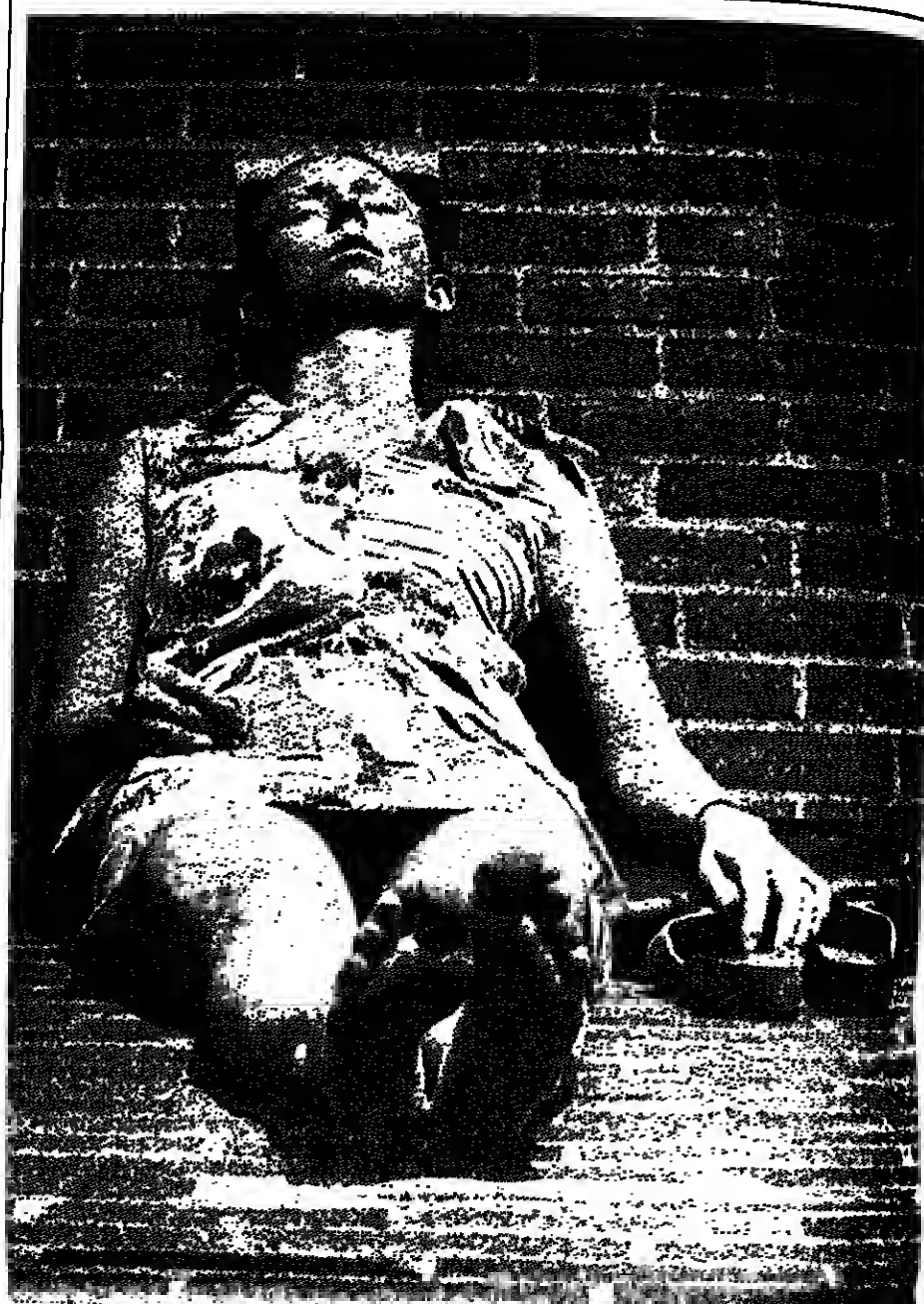
3. Even if the Soviets strike first, the United States will have enough second-strike warheads (in submarines, for example) to destroy all essential Russian targets.

4. Even if most Soviet citizens and much of its industry survived the first attack by U.S. weapons, other attacks can be launched on a delayed basis with submarine missiles.

5. A complete U.S. civil defense system would be extremely costly — and even then it could be overcome by the Soviets.

Although most of its economic base would be destroyed, it appears that plans for massive evacuation of Soviet cities could save tens of millions of lives in the initial exchange of missiles.

Supporting all of those survivors in the aftermath of an all-out war, however, would pose what might be impossible problems for Soviet leaders.



May in New England: first a record snow storm, now a record heat wave

In case of emergency: America salts oil away in Texas caves

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
By midsummer the first barrels of oil should be splashing into salt dome caverns along the U.S. Gulf Coast, as the United States implements a plan to protect itself against future oil embargoes.

Aim of the plan is to prevent massive job loss and disruption of the U.S. economy should the Arabs — or anyone else — wield an oil boycott weapon against the United States.

Already Congress has appropriated \$770 million for the project, four salt domes with a capacity of more than 300 million barrels have been chosen as storage sites, and an agency of the U.S. Defense Department is scouring the market for oil.

President Carter's goals, speeding up the

original timetable set by the Ford administration, call for 250 million barrels to be in place by the end of 1978, 500 million barrels by the end of 1980, and a billion barrels by 1983.

That much oil, at an estimated cost to Americans of about \$18 billion, would cushion the U.S. against the loss of 45 percent of its imports for approximately a year.

Progressively, as the salt caverns slowly fill up with stored crude, Americans will become less vulnerable to diplomatic and economic pressure by foreign oil producers.

The strategic petroleum reserve (SPR), analysts stress, does nothing to cut down energy consumption nor will it bring down oil prices set by the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Indeed, the Defense Fuel Supply Center will compete with other buyers for oil.

Of the \$770 million so far appropriated by Congress, \$440 million is to buy 40 million barrels of crude at an average price of \$11 a barrel — considerably below the OPEC price but well above the composite cost of domestic U.S. oil. This implies a mix of foreign and domestic crude, though Defense Department buyers will seek U.S. oil where possible.

The remaining \$330 million is to lease storage sites — at least four more remain to be chosen — prepare them for long-term storage of oil, and link the salt caverns by pipeline to existing distribution channels.

During the 1973-1974 Arab oil embargo, when the U.S. imported 35 percent of its petroleum, half a million Americans lost their jobs and the nation's gross national product was reduced by \$35 to \$45 billion.

Now Americans import more than 40 percent of their oil and greater percentage of imported crude comes from Arab wells, subject to closure in the event of another Arab-Israeli war.

Thus Congress, while still debating most elements of President Carter's ambitious national energy policy, agrees with the White House that U.S. vulnerability to foreign pressure must be reduced via the Strategic Petroleum Reserve program.

France and West Germany already use salt domes to store crude oil, according to federal energy officials, and more than 300 such caverns are used in the U.S. to store oil, butane, propane, and natural gas.

Most of the salt domes, or caverns, chosen for the SPR program lie underneath sand dunes and bayous in Louisiana and Texas. The U.S. petroleum industry itself, says the American Petroleum Institute, owns storage capacity estimated at just under two billion barrels. This storage capacity, more or less utilized according to market conditions, consists primarily of large tanks and bulk domes.

Nixon-Frost interviews: what Watergate prosecutors say

By George Moneyhoe
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Former assistant special Watergate prosecutors Richard Ben-Veniste and George Frampton Jr. say they do not expect Richard Nixon's series of televised interviews to open and for all "close the door" on Watergate.

They partially blame their former boss, Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, for not forcing Mr. Nixon to publicly "admit his responsibility" in the cover-up before his successor, Gerald Ford, granted him a pardon.

The youthful Washington attorneys, who now are in private law practice, indicated in an interview that the public might have been spared what they call Mr. Nixon's "revisionism" if history in the David Frost interviews had Special Prosecutor Jaworski not been so hesitant to indict Mr. Nixon for his role in the cover-up.

"If a grand jury had indicted Nixon," say

Mr. Ben-Veniste, who was chief of the special task force investigating the cover-up, "then he would have been forced to admit his responsibility when Ford pardoned him. . . . The resolution of the case would have been simpler if the legal process had been given a chance."

The former prosecutors complain that Mr. Jaworski's lack of aggressiveness in pursuing a Nixon indictment and his desire to return to his home in Houston delayed the prosecution during the critical one-month period following Mr. Nixon's resignation on Aug. 9, 1974, and his pardon on Sept. 8, 1974.

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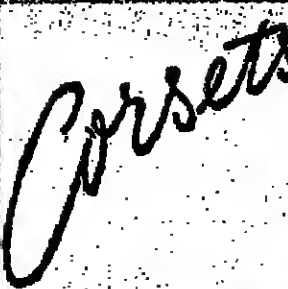
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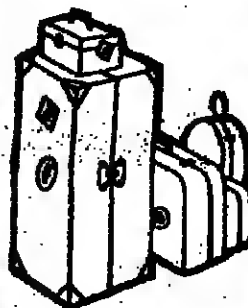
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United States

Argo Merchant oil: pollution worsens

By Douglas Starr
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Five months after the 7.6-million-gallon Argo Merchant oil spill, scientists are finding that its effects are not as short-lived as originally thought.

A recent University of Rhode Island study reports "very significant sediment contamination" in the wreck area in late February.

"We can determine traces of Argo Merchant oil in the sediment up to 10 miles from the wreck," says Eva Hoffman, a University of Rhode Island (URI) oceanographer and coordinator of the university's oil spill response team. Oil contamination went at least five inches into the seabed, the maximum depth that the URI team dredged.

The finding is significant, Dr. Hoffman says, because the Coast Guard sampled the same area in December and January and did not find any oil at that time. Oil evidently drifted out from the wreck along the bottom with moving sands.

"One of the worst things that can happen is for the sediment to become contaminated," Dr. Hoffman says. The oil can stay there for a long time, breaking down or diffusing for years, the oceanographer says.

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute biologist Howard Sanders found a "threefold reduction" in the number of bottom-

dwelling animals near the spill site. "It would be irresponsible to predict a catastrophe," Dr. Sanders says. "But people without scientific data have said that the spill has had no effect. I'm not happy with these bland self-assurances."

Much of the debate over the Dec. 21 spill's effects arises from insufficient study of the spill over time.

When the federal government funded a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration sampling program immediately after the wreck, scientists expected the program to continue for additional, long-term studies. But funding — deleted from the budget by the White House Office of Management and Budget — ceased.

Now the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) gathers sampling information from regular cruises that patrol much of the Eastern Seaboard and from cooperating Polish, Russian, and East German vessels.

Scientists examining the spill do so on their own time. "We missed a pretty big research opportunity with the Argo Merchant," comments Dr. Hoffman. "But the guys who have the money aren't interested anymore."

In preliminary studies the service reported that fish eggs and larvae were affected, but only temporarily. In one sample taken near the spill 98 percent of the pollock eggs and 60 percent of the cod eggs were found dead, dying, or with deformed

embryos. But Dr. Robert Edwards, director of the NMFS Northeast Fisheries Center, says the effects were short-lived. Subsequent egg samples showed no contamination. "The spill had an impact, but it was not measurably significant," he says.

However, the URI team found that the spill's effects are not over. In a 128-square-mile area around the wreck, URI scientists found that oil droplets from the tainted sediment contaminated marine life. Tiny oil droplets were found clinging to the swimming legs and digestive tracts of copepods, the tiny marine animals that young fish eat. "Fishermen will probably not feel the effects of this," Dr. Hoffman says. "But we should investigate what happens in the food chain."

In other studies, the Manomet Bird Observatory in Manomet, Massachusetts, reports that its observers saw heavily oiled seagulls at sea until April. "We feel there was a great mortality of birds that did not reach shore and were not counted," said Kathleen Anderson, executive director of the Observatory.

The U.S. Coast Guard investigated two incidents in which thick oil "tar balls" washed up on Massachusetts beaches. In neither case, the Coast Guard reports, was the oil from the Argo Merchant.

Aside from the amount trapped in sediments, scientists say that the oil that once floated over 2,000 square miles of the North Atlantic is heading out on the Gulf Stream.

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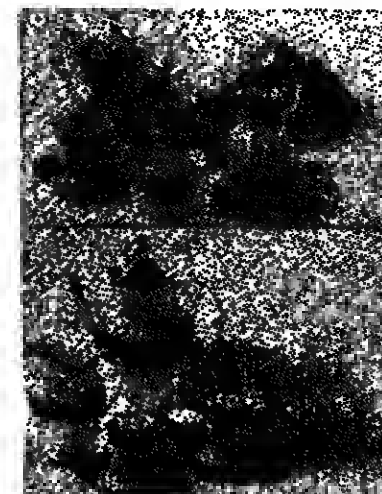
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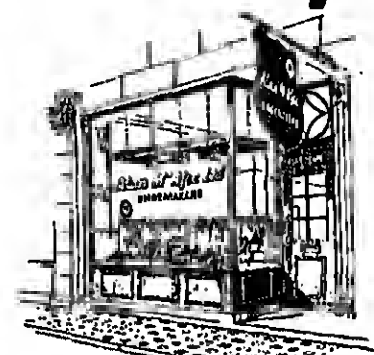
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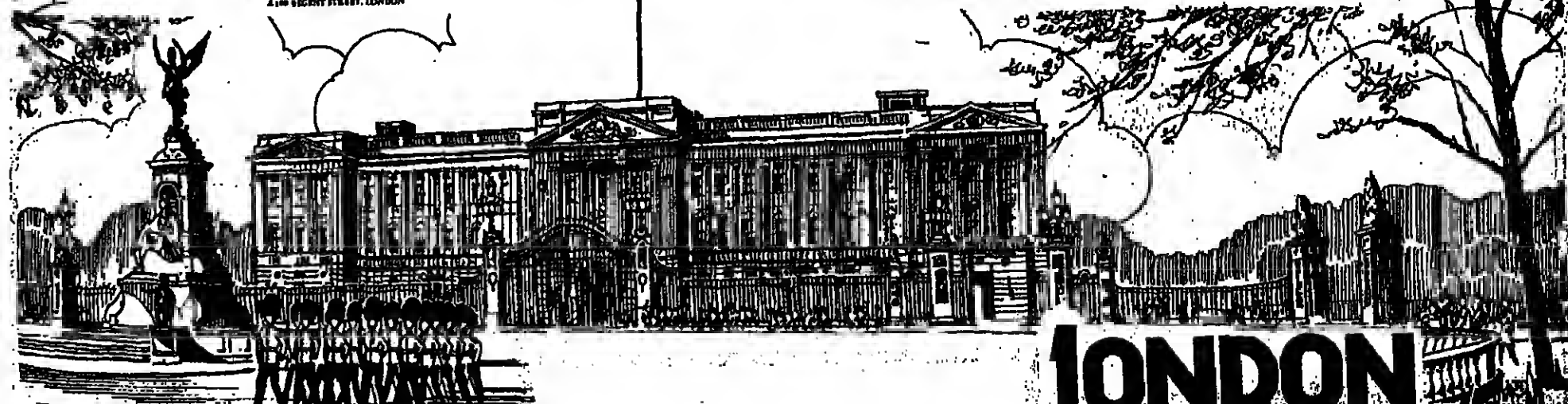
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LONDON, ENGLAND

Findings of world study on oil supply

Following are the main findings of the 15-nation, 2½-year Workshop on Alternative Energy Strategies. Some 35 business, government, and academic leaders, together with over 40 associates, took part. They worked on the 15 national teams as private individuals, sponsored and supported by a variety of institutions, foundations, companies, and governmental units in each country. Collectively, they represent the non-Communist, industrial world, which consumes about 80 percent of the world's energy. Two participants, Iran and Venezuela, are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

1. The supply of oil will fall to meet increasing demand before the year 2000, most probably between 1985 and 1995, even if energy prices rise 50 percent above current levels in real terms. If there are additional constraints [predetermined ceilings], imposed on oil production, this will hasten the shortage, thereby reducing the time available for action on alternatives.

2. Demand for energy will continue to grow even if governments adopt vigorous policies to conserve energy. This growing demand must increasingly be satisfied by energy resources other than oil, which will be progressively reserved for uses that only it can satisfy.

3. The continued growth of energy demand requires that energy resources be developed with the utmost vigor. The change from a world economy dominated by oil must start now. The alternatives require 5 to 15 years to develop, and the need for replacement fuels will increase rapidly as the last decade of the century is approached.

4. Electricity from nuclear power is capable of making an impor-

tant contribution to the global energy supply, although worldwide acceptance of it on a sufficiently large scale has yet to be established. Fusion power will not be significant before the year 2000.

5. Coal has the potential to contribute substantially to future energy supplies. Coal reserves are abundant, but taking advantage of them requires an active program of development by both producers and consumers.

6. Natural gas reserves are large enough to meet projected demand provided the incentives are sufficient to encourage the development of extensive and costly intercontinental gas transportation systems.

7. Although the resource base of other fossil fuels such as oil, sand, heavy oil, and oil shale is very large, they are likely to supply only small amounts of energy before the year 2000.

8. Other than hydroelectric power, renewable resources of energy — such as solar, wind-power, wave-power — are unlikely to contribute significant quantities of additional energy to the world's supply during this century, although they could be of importance in particular areas. They are likely to become increasingly important in the 21st century.

9. Energy efficiency improvements, beyond the substantial energy conservation assumptions already built into our analysis, can further reduce energy demand and narrow the prospective gaps between energy demand and supply. Policies for achieving energy conservation should continue to be the key elements of all future energy strategies.

From page 1

*NATO sees Moscow amass guns and butter too

clear picture of Soviet intentions. Or, rather, Soviet actions in the military and economic fields seem contradictory, and the Kremlin's attitudes equivocal. There is allied agreement about the basic facts of Moscow's military buildup, but there are differing interpretations of Soviet motivations.

There also is agreement that, on the economic side, an Eastern-bloc indebtedness of \$40 billion toward the West begins to raise questions about the wisdom of further large-scale financing of Western exports to the East, including technology.

A recent meeting of top alliance military leaders, civilian officials, academicians, and journalists at alliance command headquarters outside Brussels discussed these issues but reached no consensus.

Experts at the not-for-attribution meeting reviewed the Soviet buildup on land and sea and in the air, in strategic nuclear weapons, conventional arms, and civil defense. They pointed out that the basic decisions for this buildup had been taken at least a decade ago. (Soviet went all the way back to the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, others to the Soviet leadership change from Nikita Khrushchev to Leonid Brezhnev in

1966, and still others to the late 1950s.)

One expert emphasized the Soviet Union's pervasive sense of insecurity and of isolation, a feeling going straight back to czarist times.

Another pointed out that Moscow's leadership had made two somewhat contradictory decisions. On the one hand it dedicated its still relatively scanty resources to the building of a military machine that would rival the nuclear muscle and global reach of the American military establishment. On the other hand it opted to import Western technology and resources on a sizable scale: a Fiat plant on the Volga River, Ford involvement in the Kama River truck plant, West German involvement in the Kursk metallurgical project.

The significance of this second choice was that it required long gestation periods for the various projects to come on line (some of the more ambitious projects for mineral development in Siberia would take even longer), and that once embarked on a process of importing Western technology and even certain management techniques, it would not be easy to change horses in midstream.

In other words, the Soviet leadership seems to be accepting economic interdependence as a

necessary ingredient for Soviet modernization. This is not a question of guns vs. butter, the expert pointed out. Rather, it is a question of guns today or a much better all-around economic and technological base for the defense establishment tomorrow.

As other experts pointed out, the present Soviet leadership is ageing and equivocal; that is, it has chosen military buildup while initiating economic modernization.

It does not have the resources to carry on both programs effectively. Already, while the military buildup proceeds, economic projects necessary for Moscow's continued status as a superpower have had to be cut back.

Will the next generation of Soviet leaders see the future in longer terms and agree to some cutback in military resources so as to give their own economic modernizations a sounder base? Or will they see the dangers for their authoritarian system of economic interdependence and continue down a path of autarkic military buildup?

The NATO experts and the officials who heard them came to no conclusions. But these are some of the questions that NATO allies will have to wrestle with as they go through their 12 months' testing of Soviet intentions.

From page 1

*New old boy network in Washington

Now, Southern schools are making up for lost time. The University of Georgia clearly has the most alumni in Mr. Carter's inner circle, including advisers Hamilton Jordan and Charles Kirbo, counsel Robert Lipshutz, Cabinet secretary Jack Watson, deputy press secretary Rex Granum, and a host of other ambassadors, special assistants, and the like. Even Amy Carter's appointments secretary — Rick Hutto — is a University of Georgia alum.

One of the President's sons, Jack Carter, received his law degree there, and the other two sons attended the institution but did not graduate. First Lady Rosalynn Carter served an honorary overseer of the university's botanical

gardens. And Mr. Carter, while still governor of Georgia, helped finance reconstruction of a giant ground sloth's skeleton, which now greets passersby in the school's graduate studies department.

Allants' Emory University has a few ties with the Carter clan it would rather forget. The university's security force towed away then-governor Carter's car during a campus visit. And, to make matters worse, the school flunked out his brother, Billy Carter.

But apparently there have been no hard feelings. Emory alumni in top administration posts include press secretary Jody Powell, Office of Management and Budget director Bert Lance, and health affairs adviser Dr. Peter Bourne.

From page 1

*Tough Carter messages shake South Africa and Israel

stinians to have some form of Arab political organization in Palestine and a place to which the refugees can come if they so desire.

This is a new policy approach by Washington to both southern Africa and the Middle East. It starts both the whites of southern Africa and the Zionists because it is so different from the policies Washington was in fact pursuing during Johnson and Nixon eras.

Nixon policy toward Africa assumed that white dominance would continue for everything lying south of the watershed of the Congo. The white area of Africa was expected to include not only South Africa and Rhodesia, but also South-West Africa (Namibia), Angola, and Mozambique. The collapse of Portuguese control over Angola and Mozambique proved to be the precipitant which pushed Washington into a reconsideration

(under President Ford) of its African policies. That reconsideration now has gone all the way to active support for early black majority rule in both Namibia, Africa and Rhodesia. And now it seems to go even further with the ultimate goal of full citizenship for blacks in South Africa itself.

During the Nixon era American policy toward the Middle East was based in theory on UN Resolution 242 which calls for surrender of occupied Arab territories. But in practice Israelis forced them to take the steps necessary for a settlement acceptable to the Arabs. There was much talk of a negotiated settlement, and Israel did pull its troops back to the ridge line of the Sinai peninsula. But Israel did not until recent days face the fact that the President in Washington really does want them to give up physical control over the Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza strip.

By now the evidence seems to be conclusive that Mr. Carter really does want Israel to do just that. And this means that Israel will probably someday have to choose between defying Washington or letting the Palestinian refugees come across the Jordan and enter the West Bank where they will build a political community, perhaps with nominal Arab state. Such a choice for Israel would be painful. The newly dominant political party in Israel is committed against giving up the West Bank. But defiance of Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel depends on Washington both for its weapons and for its economic survival.

Mr. Carter has opened up two campaigns. The opening of them shakes up two communities — the whites of Southern Africa and the Israelis. For better or worse, Mr. Carter now is making history.

From page 1

*Grim news for West

Looking ahead to possible Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) self-imposed production ceilings to stretch out reserves, the statement adds, "If Saudi Arabia [by far the biggest holder of oil reserves] decides that oil in the ground is more valuable than money it cannot use and caps its production at 9 million barrels a day, oil supply could fail to meet demand as early as 1981. If the Saudi Arabian ceiling is set at 20 million barrels a day, the shortage shows up only eight years later."

'Catastrophe foreseable'

In sum, says WAES coordinator Carroll L. Wilson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "All our work can be boiled down to a simple message: 'The free world must drastically curtail the growth of energy use and move massively out of oil into other fuels with wartime urgency. Otherwise, we face foreseeable catastrophe.'"

Although the WAES study does not comment on specific national programs, Dr. Wilson says privately that he thinks President Carter's energy program of "sacrifice" and conservation would only begin to do what is needed for the United States. The magnitude of the challenge, he says, is so great that not even the study team realized it until their work was under way.

Dr. Wilson says he considers the report "a signal for action, not despair." But he believes that action must come quickly. He notes the report's conclusion: "Demand for energy will continue to grow even if governments adopt vigorous policies to conserve energy. . . . The alternatives [to oil] require 5 to 15 years to develop, and the need for replacement fuels will increase rapidly as the last decade of the century is approached."

The WAES conclusions are more than a confirmation of the recent CIA warning of an impending world oil shortage. Unlike the CIA analysis, which was made in secret and has never been fully revealed, all WAES assessments, assumptions, and data are publicly available. They are based on collective judgments by a variety of experts fully informed on their own national situations. Also, unlike the CIA, which thought future Soviet oil imports would be a critical factor, the WAES foresees no significant Soviet imports and still anticipates an oil shortage.

More than an echo

About 35 academic, industrial, and governmental leaders, together with over 40 national associates, worked on the WAES national teams. They were sponsored and supported financially by a variety of businesses, institutions, foundations, and government units. Although they participated as private individuals, they are actively involved in energy use and planning at home. Besides the oil exporters — Iran, Mexico, and Venezuela — the WAES teams represented Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Dr. Wilson says that when the teams began meeting together he was struck by the naive faith such sophisticated experts had in their future ability to buy oil. Each team, he explains, assessed carefully its national plans and prospects. It allowed for conservation and substitution of alternative fuels. Yet there was always a residual projected need to be filled by imported oil. All these projected import needs inevitably added up to world oil shortages between now and the end of the century.

Latin America

Cuba: cracks in the trade barrier

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

It is only a question of time before Cuba and the United States are again doing business. Senate Foreign Relations Committee approval May 10 of a partial lifting of the 17-year-old U.S. trade embargo against Cuba is a clear step in that direction.

The Senate committee's action on a 10-to-6 vote must win full Senate approval, but that appears likely — and both the White House and the State Department have quietly encouraged the step.

Under terms of the committee vote, Cuba would be allowed to purchase agricultural supplies, food commodities, and medicine from the U.S., but would not be permitted to sell Cuban goods on the U.S. market.

This, of course, is far short of a full lifting of the embargo and restoring a slice of the U.S. sugar market to the Cubans. But it marks a major breakthrough after years of waiting.

Moreover, it fits the pattern of growing friendliness between Cuba and the U.S. that has become evident in the first four months of this year. Last month a group of Minnesota businessmen eager to sell Cuban foodstuffs and farm supplies visited the island.

Both countries want to end the years of hostility, but both recognize the fundamental problems inherent in doing so. In those years a siz-

able wall of antagonism and bitterness has built up, fanned by inflammatory rhetoric on both sides.

It will take time to change this picture; change, however, is clearly in the wind as the Senate committee vote demonstrates.

But the problems remaining before Cuba and the U.S. are again on friendly terms are also demonstrated in the vote. The committee did not act until compromise had been worked out by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, whose businessmen-constituents back home want trade with Cuba.

The committee originally had before it a broader trading provision that would have permitted both the U.S. and Cuba to sell agricultural supplies, food commodities, and medicine. There was stiff opposition to this from some committee members, and Senator Humphrey then proposed the one-way arrangement.

For many proponents of trade with Cuba, this will not be enough, but it opens the door a crack to resuming traditional trade between the two countries.

Sen. Dick Stone (R) of Florida, speaking for opponents, said that even limited two-way trade would weaken the U.S. bargaining position, could result in Cuban dumping of sugar and citrus products in U.S. markets, and would do nothing to help the release from Cuba of 1,153 relatives of U.S. citizens. Senator Stone speaks for voters worried about Cuban competition for their products.

Coffee prices simmer down

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Coffee prices appear at long last to be stabilizing.

There will continue to be fluctuations — some upward movement as well as some lowering prices — over the next few months.

But the long rise in prices for the beverage appears over.

A number of factors are involved: • Record retail prices for coffee reaching \$4 a pound caused a big drop in demand in recent months in the United States and elsewhere.

• Increased Brazilian production including a faster than expected recovery from the disastrous 1975 frosts that triggered the price spiral. • Colombian efforts to reach a world accord on price stabilization that appear to be bearing fruit.

Prices will not drop significantly immediately nor will they return to the \$1.25 a pound price of two years ago. But the easing of coffee prices is already evident with Proctor & Gamble's Folger leading the way. A drop of 25 cents in its wholesale price was matched quickly over the weekend by both General Foods Corporation and the Coca-Cola Company in their various lines of ground and decaffeinated coffee.

The 25-cent drop will not be felt in the supermarkets, for the coffee manufacturers had

only 10 days ago announced a similar increase and it had not hit stores in the stores at present. It just means the price will not be going up anymore — at least right away.

The chief factor in these developments, say coffee market specialists, is decline in demand, particularly in Europe and Japan, where coffee consumption has been rising in the past decade.

During this period, U.S. consumption had been falling on a per capita basis, and that helped keep prices from rising in the years immediately before Brazil's devastating frost in 1975. But increased popularity of coffee both in European countries and in Japan was nudging those prices upward even then.

When the frost hit, world consumption was already slightly ahead of world production, and the destruction of two-thirds or more of Brazil's crop led to a shortage. That pushed prices upward, and the demand continued to grow in both Europe and Japan. Now the demand seems to be edging off there as well as in the U.S.

Moreover, there has been coffee speculation both in Brazil and in New York, but such speculation is normally of short duration and it appears that the speculative features of the coffee market are beginning to slacken.

The Colombian effort to get price stabilization comes as that country's coffee earnings are at a record high.

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Asia

Mao's Soviet tough talk still goes

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
After a wait-and-see period of more than six months, the leaders of the Kremlin are convinced that China intends to continue in the anti-Soviet line of the late Mao Tse-tung.

This appears to be the underlying reason for the resumption of Soviet attacks on China, according to analysts in Hong Kong. In the last few weeks those attacks have mounted, culminating in the harsh denunciation of China May 14 in the Soviet party newspaper Pravda for allegedly seeking to promote a world war between the Soviet Union and the United States.

According to these analysts, the Soviets are basing their conclusion on a continuing series of factors that are Chinese in origin:

- Anti-Soviet pronouncements by the leaders in Peking (and in newspaper articles and other writings) outlining new economic development programs for their country.

- Chairman Hua Kuo-feng particularly has stressed the merits of hard work to achieve economic development, a point analysts link to the desire for an economically strong China capable of mounting a formidable defense against the Soviets (and against the possibility of a war between the Soviets and the United States).

- The fifth, and latest, volume of Chairman Mao's works, which is at pains to point out the anti-Soviet train of his thinking. Recently published, this volume includes some of the late chairman's harshest criticisms of Soviet leaders, putting the official Chinese stamp of approval on this line. The volume was edited by Chairman Hua.

- The question of resolving border tensions between the two countries, which is no closer to a resolution than before.

Late last year a new round of talks was held in Peking on the matter, but ended unsuccessfully. The Chinese want a reduction in the number of Soviet forces stationed along the border and have been inflexibly maintaining their claim to some contested areas as a matter of "absolute moral principle," notes one analyst.

The most recent Soviet attacks on China's leaders have come in the wake of the national conference on industry held at the Taching oil field in north China and in Peking.

In one recently released speech from that conference, Da-



UPI photo

Hue — not censoring Mao's anti-Soviet comments

fense Minister Yeh Chien-ying charged that rivalry between the Soviet Union and the U.S. will lead to war.

"At present the Soviet Union and the United States are locked in an increasingly fierce struggle for hegemony. A war will break out someday. . . . We must get prepared for it," he warned in arguing for faster development of iron, steel, petroleum, coal, power, chemical, machine-building, and other basic industries.

So far, analysts note, there has been no official foreign policy statement on the Soviet Union by Chairman Hua. And there are signs of a continuing internal policy split over how much of the country's resources should go directly to the military and how much to industrial development.

But regardless of how much the Chinese decide to spend on beefing up their defenses, the leaders in Moscow appear convinced that the basic anti-Soviet Maoist legacy remains undiminished.

China, charges the 2,500-word Pravda editorials, is the only country in the world whose official circles advocate a new global slaughter.

Tokyo-Peking peace pact in the works

By David Tharp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
It is very likely that Japanese Prime Minister Tsukao Fukuda will go to Peking this year to sign a peace treaty with China.

The Japanese Government declines to confirm this, citing "delicate" diplomatic considerations involving China and the Soviet Union. But sources close to Mr. Fukuda say "he is definitely considering the trip."

Such a bold move toward Peking at present is opposed by certain factions in the Foreign Ministry here due to the potentially damaging effect to Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. But critics of Moscow think relations could not possibly be worse than they are now.

Moscow wants to conclude a peace treaty with Tokyo and fears a loss of face if the Japanese sign one with China first.

The Soviets easily could have wrapped up a treaty with Japan years ago if they had not been so inflexible about continuing their occupation of four Japanese islands — Habonai, Shikotan, Kunashiri, and Etorofu — seized by the Red Army at the end of World War II.

"Equidistant" handling of both the Chinese and the Soviets has been Japan's policy, but relations with the latter have deteriorated rapidly in recent weeks over talks for a new fisheries agreement.

Moscow wants the Japanese to recognize the new Soviet 10-mile zone around the disputed islands as a precondition to allow Japanese fishing boats into Soviet waters.

By recognizing the Soviet zone around the islands, Japan fears it will imply de facto recognition of Soviet sovereignty as well — something the Japanese steadfastly refuse to do.

The Soviet hard line on this issue deeply embitters the Japanese. Thousands of fishermen have been idle since March, blocked from entry to other sectors of the Soviet zone until the impasse over the island issue is resolved at talks in Moscow.

China strongly backs the Japanese claims to the islands. This has encouraged pro-China factions in the Japanese Government to take the opportunity to lobby for closer rapprochement with the Chinese.

Asia

If you have to climb Everest, book now for 1981

By Brahmanand Mishra
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Katmandu, Nepal
Mt. Everest is booked solid until the fall of 1981.

As a matter of fact, so many people want to come to the small Himalayan kingdom of Nepal to climb Everest and the other stately mountains that the line forms to the right and the official policy is "first come, first served."

There are, for example, 10 expeditions

scheduled for this spring alone and another 10 are due in the fall after the monsoon season is over.

Nepal is home to 8 of the 10 highest peaks in the world, all of which soar more than 28,000 feet into the Asian sky. Everest, of course, is the highest at 29,028 feet.

In all, 40 peaks here are open to climbers. More than 160 others are closed.

As late as the middle of this century, these mountains were objects to be seen only from afar and never trod upon. There were attempts

before then to scale Mr. Everest, but these approached the mountain through neighboring Tibet. Negotiations by a British team to climb Everest through Nepal in 1908 never got off the ground, so to speak. Nor did attempts by a French group to climb the 27,824-foot Makalu I in 1934 or by a Swiss team to try the 28,810-foot Dhaulagiri in 1948.

However, 1949 was the year of the first real exploration of the Himalayas of Nepal, when an American expedition primarily interested in the study of birds visited in mountains in both the eastern and western sections of the country. The same year, a Swiss geologist made an aerial survey of Dhaulagiri that proved useful in a later expedition to the peak by some of his countrymen.

The first successful climb to the summit of Everest was 24 years ago this month when Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norkay, a Sherpa guide from Nepal, led a team to the summit.

The government closed the route to Everest in 1955 after three other teams had made it to the top, but opened it again three years later.

The early expeditions were allowed into Nepal merely on some informal understanding with the government. Not until 1969 was a systematic approach brought to the admissions procedure following a dramatic increase in the number of teams wanting to climb the Himalayas. New mountaineering rules were adopted and applicants now are required to fill out forms calling for their biographical data and previous mountaineering experience as well as photographs of themselves.

The applications must be forwarded to Katmandu through the embassy of the team's home country or through a recognized mountaineering club.

Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs say they average between 30 and 40 applications a year, not including incomplete ones. Teams sometimes number as few as six members or as many as 20 to 21, and represent countries all over the world.

Everest, for example, was climbed last fall by an American team. It is booked for the spring of 1978 by a team from Austria, and thereafter on a fall-spring-fall basis by Germans, Yugoslavs, Britons, Soviets, Nepalis, and Japanese.

Once an expedition receives permission to climb a peak, it is assigned a liaison officer from the Nepali Army or police and a communications frequency for its radios. Private agencies are available for the hiring of guides and porters.

The government insists on a specific route for each expedition but does not subject the teams to follow-up checks on other details. However, all messages and publicity must be channeled through the Foreign Ministry, particularly the word that a team has reached its goal.

The most recent team to do so was one led by West Germans who topped the 27,870-foot Lhotse, the fourth highest peak in the world, on May 8.



Attention Mt. Everest climbers: queues form at the rear

Carter stand against nuclear spread disturbs India

By Mohan Ram
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

The first real test of relations between the new Government of India and the United States has come in the form of President Carter's move for nuclear sanctions against the "have not" countries.

While reiterating its resolve not to "go for the bomb," India has refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty (NPT) or place its entire atomic program under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, mainly on the ground that they are discriminatory.

India's old objection, analysts note, is still valid. Tied to Mr. Carter's policy, the NPT and the safeguards also would prevent this country from pursuing peaceful projects it regards as vital.

Mr. Carter's policy may not affect India immediately but seems certain to have an impact in the long run. Fuel for its Tarapur plant comes from the United States, but India has

plans to reprocess it after use. A decision on resuming supplies to Tarapur, currently being held up at the U.S. end, is expected soon, well before the present stocks run out. But difficulties may arise thereafter.

The President has made clear that he intends renegotiating existing agreements, possibly to incorporate in them new conditions. These conditions are unacceptable to India because they would not only bar fabrication of an explosive device (even with material, facilities, and know-how entirely its own or obtained from other non-U.S. sources) but also would impede development of breeder reactor technology.

So the Carter policy is seen here as an attempt at arm-twisting and compelling India to fall in line with the bid to close the door of the nuclear club.

The Indian position on Tarapur supplies is that it is a contractual obligation on the part of U.S., which helped set up the plant in the first place. The issue already has been raised with the U.S. State Department in the hope a way of reconciling the difference can be found.

A section in the State Department is understood to feel that the Carter administration should take India at its word on the matter of assurances about using nuclear devices only for peaceful purposes.

The Indians plan to try to dispel U.S. misgivings on this score, but without committing themselves to signing the NPT.

One possible solution is renegotiation of the Tarapur agreement, and U.S. State Department officials have hinted at this possibility, provided India promises that nuclear wastes would not be recycled for use as nuclear fuel. This would have the immediate effect of replenishing Tarapur supplies and would allow time to sort out other issues that also concern several other nuclear "threshold" powers sharing India's misgivings over the NPT.

How India chooses to respond to a Carter attempt to stop it from exploding a nuclear device — even a peaceful one — will determine the course of its future relations with the U.S., observers say.

These relations, it is noted, have shown distinct signs of improvement in recent weeks.

No secret A-tests, India promises

New Delhi

Prime Minister Morarji Desai said Monday that if India found it necessary to carry out nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, the tests would be open for observation.

Mr. Desai said that if the government found such explosions were necessary for economic development they would not be conducted in a hide-and-seek manner. "We will not do it secretly. They will be open for others to observe," he said.

He reiterated at a press conference here that he was opposed to the development of nuclear weapons and said India did not need atomic weapons for defense and was not in danger of nuclear attack.

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Western Europe is no longer playing catch-up to U.S. industry. Competitive standards of living and productivity may be running neck and neck now in the industrial races but different approaches may determine the pace of future growth.

By Harry B. Ellis

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Clearly the United States, long accustomed to world leadership in matters economic, has lost some ground to other advanced societies, which — often at the cost of throbbing inflation — have achieved faster economic growth.

Does this mean that eventually Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutchmen will enjoy, as in some cases they already do, higher standards of living than their American counterparts?

Not necessarily. "Europe," says German economist Horst Schulmann, "having caught up, no longer can make easy progress by copying American technology. The easy plums have been plucked. Now Europe must make its own technological breakthroughs."

"U.S. multinational," says John W. Kendrick, consultant to the Department of Commerce on productivity, "have introduced advanced technology abroad" and American firms

Is the U.S. losing the industrial race?

First of two articles

have "licensed generously" their processes to foreign companies.

"Productivity in the United States," comments Tilford Gaines, senior vice-president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, New York, "started from such a high base that it is not surprising our comparative growth rate should be declining" and that other nations are catching up.

He stresses the difficulty of comparing the vast sprawling economy of the United States, which has 6 percent of the world's people and consumes 30 percent of its raw materials, with the economies of smaller European powers.

Also, what elements go into a standard of living? Would American workers agree to pay 40 percent of their income in taxes (60 percent for middle-grade managers) to support free health care and cheap access to universities for their children?

What weight does one give to safer, cleaner European streets; to the fact that some European workers get a 13th-month salary as a Christmas bonus, a four-week vacation, and in many cases a paid month's "cure" at a pleasant health resort?

No longer can Americans boast of being the highest-paid workers on average in the world. That distinction belongs to the Swedes. However, in a few industries, like automobiles and primary metals, American wages remain tops.

An American textile worker, says a recent White House report, earned \$4.35 an hour last year, compared with \$5.30 in Canada, \$5.50 in West Germany, and \$7.50 in Sweden. A Swedish chemical industry worker averaged \$8.30 an hour, against \$7.80 for an American.

Manufacturing wages noted

On average, notes the White House report, manufacturing wages are above the U.S. level in Sweden, about equal to the American level in Canada and West Germany, "and about one-half to three-fourths of the U.S. level in Japan, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom."

Fringe benefits add up to 80 percent of direct wage costs in the most advanced European countries, but less than 30 percent in the United States.

Soaring wages, however, boost unit labor costs and speed inflation. This is one reason why the United States has a lower inflation rate than any industrial power in the world except West Germany and Switzerland. And Germany is no exception to the rule, for its disciplined workers consistently keep their wage demands in better line with productivity growth.

It is small wonder that more and more European manufacturers choose to build plants in the United States. American wages are hardly cheap; yet, says a German businessman, in the southern U.S., employee costs are less than he has to pay in Germany.

Last year German firms invested more money in the United States than American companies in Germany. However, total U.S. investment in West Germany (\$7 billion) still far outweighs German investment in America (\$2.2 billion).

Concludes Mr. Schulmann, attached to Common Market headquarters in Brussels: "It is hard to say whether the standard of living, measured broadly, is higher now in the United States or in countries like Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark."

Unscrambling the riddle

A place to begin, in unscrambling the riddle of the future, is to see what has happened on both sides of the Atlantic to productivity, or the amount of goods turned out by a man or woman in an hour of work.

Says economist Walter W. Heller: "A higher growth rate is the ultimate safeguard against inflation." He offers an equation: subtract the productivity rate from labor costs and you have the underlying rate of inflation.

If workers produce more goods at constant wages, consumer shelves will be abundantly stocked and inflation will be checked. Once labor costs outstrip productivity, however, prices rise.

"Rising productivity," says the U.S. Congressional Budget Office (CBO), "or output per worker, is the main source of increases in living standards."

In the first years after World War II, American industry, unscathed and modernized, had few challengers in the world. By 1960, however, the American growth rate was slowing down and the pace of its industrial competitors had begun to quicken.

"When you start industrializing in a big way," says Bill Robinson, a Briton in charge of coordinating midterm planning for the European Community in Brussels, "you have rising productivity, both of capital and labor. After a time there is a diminishing rate of return. It requires more and more capital to keep that rate going."

European industry catches up

Industry:

Tortoises vs the hare

Purchasing power still strongest in the United States (May/June 1976)

Number of working hours needed to purchase:

City	Food Basket	Women's and Men's Clothing	Services
Amsterdam	34%	41	10%
Brussels	41%	64%	8%
Chicago	25%	45%	8%
Dublin	40	71%	14%
Düsseldorf	40%	52%	10
Geneva	35%	47%	8%
London	44%	55	18%
Los Angeles	23%	49%	7%
Montreal	26%	48%	9%
New York	26%	49	6%
Paris	54	74%	16%
Stockholm	41%	48	6%
Tokyo	70%	57%	12

Source: Union Bank of Switzerland

Analysis of hourly compensation for production workers in manufacturing

	1970	midyear 1976
Japan	\$1.46	\$3.06
Canada	\$3.46	\$7.39
France	\$1.74	\$4.59
West Germany	\$2.32	\$6.70
Italy	\$1.75	\$4.27
Sweden	\$0.99	\$3.26
United States	\$2.93	\$6.50
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$4.20	\$6.90

Ford plant, Mahwah, New Jersey



By a staff photographer

In Kalmar, Sweden



About 60 percent of all productivity growth in the United States, reckons Robert E. Sison, "was due to substitution of equipment for people. We are approaching limits in this area. It costs more, and the risks of obsolescence are greater."

The United States, adds Mr. Sison, president of a management-consultant firm in Princeton, New Jersey, "simply started this process earlier than the Europeans, who now are catching up."

On the human side, too, Mr. Sison finds a "terminal point." People, "not being equipment, react against ever-increasing mechanization, or automating, of their jobs." Yet, he adds, job enrichment, or widening the scope of what a worker does individually, "usually means decreasing productivity."

Also, says Mr. Sison, "there has been a great redistribution of the U.S. work force into service and professional areas," where productivity tends to be lower and much less subject to mechanization.

Rapid growth of the American labor force, says the CBO, is consequence of the post-war baby boom and of more women seeking work. It "is the major source of low growth" in productivity in recent years. The economy cannot at the same time absorb millions of new workers and increase the output of these already on the job.

New jobs created in U.S.

In the last two years, since the low point of the recession in May, 1975, five million new jobs have been created in the United States. Yet, so rapidly is the labor force growing, that 7 percent of American workers cannot find jobs. "The civilian labor force," writes the CBO, "grew by 24 percent from 1965 to 1975, a substantial increase over the 15 percent growth from 1955 to 1965."

Many experts criticize the United States for devoting less of the nation's wealth to capital investment — upgrading plant and equipment — than most industrial powers.

"True," says Dr. Heller, regents professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, "other countries devote more of their GNP [gross national product — total output of goods and services] to capital investment and savings than we do. But this does not explain everything. We have invested much more in education, which is a development of the human resource."

"Criticism of the U.S. growth rate do not take in the full range of investment. The intangibles — education, training — are not given proper weight."

Efforts to improve safety

Again, says Dr. Heller, the United States "is trying to improve safety conditions, is spending huge sums on pollution control and the environment. This does not show up in productivity growth rates."

Finally, he concludes, "The maximum growth rate is not necessarily the optimum one from the human and social standpoint." Given all this, he finds it "not to U.S. discredit" that other industrial powers are catching up.

A recent White House report discloses the extent of the catching-up process. From 1960 to 1975, says the report, productivity in manufacturing in the United States "rose at an annual average rate of 2.7 percent per year. All other major industrial countries had larger annual gains." Comparable figures were 4 percent for Canada and Britain, 5.6 to 6.6 percent in France, West Germany, Italy, and Sweden, and nearly 10 percent for Japan.

Currently, however, as the United States recovers more quickly from recession than other nations, the productivity growth rate is relatively brisk. It rose at a 4 percent annual rate in 1976, says the U.S. Department of Labor, and is increasing almost as fast so far this year.

What will the future bring, now that Europe's faster growth has pulled it roughly to the same stage of development as the United States?

"At a minimum," said Mr. Schulmann in Brussels, "the productivity growth rate in Europe should decrease to 2 or 3 percent. And there should be an increase in the United States."

Mr. Robinson also expects a slowing down in Europe. "European countries," he says, may have deceived themselves into thinking that a 5 percent growth rate is the long-term norm. But perhaps 3 percent is the norm," barring an unforeseen technological breakthrough.

For the future, said economist Dietrich Kurth in Bonn, "the United States is better off [than much of Europe] because of its richness in resources. West Germany, for example, is very import-dependent. I cannot foresee that Germany will have faster growth rates than the United States."

So a cycle appears to be complete. The early-blooming U.S. grew quickly, then necessarily slowed down, while late-starting Europe flourished and now appears to be slowing its pace. Nations on both sides of the ocean face the future with roughly comparable growth prospects.

All industrial powers grapple with a combination, so far unyielding, of high inflation and joblessness.

Another major impediment is the energy crisis — the need to pay ever-rising prices for oil and to plan an escape to alternative fuels.

Sweden, for example, notes Peter Steen of the Secretariat for Future Studies in Stockholm, imports 100 percent of its oil, which furnishes 71 percent of the nation's energy. These figures are not too different from those elsewhere in Europe.

Conversations in two of Europe's most economically successful countries, Sweden and West Germany, yield hints over and above those cited earlier why growth rates may slow somewhat in Europe.

A sense is growing among many young Swedes, said Mr. Steen, a tall, slender young scholar, "that the stress on consumption has run its course and should be replaced by a society of better human and social relations," in which people "care for the elderly and for each other."

"This, however," he added, "runs counter to the traditional way of measuring productivity, for in such a service-oriented society productivity in the usual sense would decline."

And Dr. Werner Menden of West Germany's Ministry for Research and Technology, speaking in Bonn about German concerns over the worldwide effects of the coming oil crisis:

"Right now, there is plenty of capital [here] to invest. But German corporations, expressing a sense of caution, are saving more and investing less than they should in job-creating plant and equipment."

How the sea foretells the weather

By Robert C. Cowen

Meteorologists who forecast rainfall for northeastern Brazil should consult the equatorial Atlantic. Sea surface temperatures hundreds of miles away in December foreshadow January to March rains in this drought-prone part of Brazil.

This new finding strengthens the hope that sea temperatures can become an effective tool for long-range weather forecasting — not just for Brazil, but for large areas of the world.

Meteorologists already know that sea surface temperatures and atmospheric circulation are strongly coupled. A large warm patch off the American West Coast seems to have helped stabilize the wind patterns that brought drought to California and severe winter east of the Rockies.

However, the interaction between air and sea is intricate. Cause and effect remain obscure. For example, Don Gilman, chief of the U.S. National Weather Service's long-range forecasting group, notes that, while warm Pacific waters help ex-

Research notebook

plain this winter's weather regime, one can backtrack and show that wind patterns helped set up the warm water patch in the first place.

Discoveries of such air-sea relationships have tantalized meteorologists for years with visions of using them for long-range forecasting. So far this approach has had

little success. Now Charles G. Markham of California State University and Douglas R. McLain of the National Marine Fisheries Service think they may have found such a forecasting tool for northeastern Brazil. They have embodied their temperature-rainfall correlation in a predictive formula that, they explain in a report in *Nature*, "makes possible a useful rainfall forecast before the rainy season begins."

Just how remote ocean temperatures affect Brazil's rain is unclear. Yet, as meteorologist P. B. Wright points out in reviewing this work for *Nature*, Markham and McLain have found so significant a correlation it probably does reflect "a real physical relationship."

Nevertheless, Wright adds, "The prob-

lem of cause and effect remains a thorny one. It will not be answered from simple correlation studies like that of Markham and McLain, but these are valuable in providing pointers."

One of the big needs this research points up is for wide-ranging and reliable data. Sea surface data come from ships' reports filed by many nations. As Wright notes, "It is a tedious and intricate job: transform millions of observations from ship's logs into a series of monthly means, checked for errors, and for 5 degree squares over the globe." Such work may indeed be tedious, but its payoff could be big. As Markham and McLain have shown, it could begin to give long-range weather forecasting a new degree of skill. That's reason enough to give this research higher priority than it enjoys today.

Nevertheless, Wright adds, "The prob-

What parachutes are doing under water

By David F. Solisbury

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Parachutes which drag energy from underwater currents and a pipe which sucks power from waves are two off-beat energy ideas which the federal government has decided are worth pursuing.

In announcing the two \$10,000 contracts, Michael McCormick of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) characterized them as "novel and interesting" energy concepts.

The contracts represent an expansion of ERDA support into a variety of methods for extracting energy from the sea.

In the past, the energy agency has focused all its effort in this area on one technology, ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC). An OTEC generator would be a close cousin to the refrigerator, but much bigger. By pumping the equivalent of a Mississippi River up from the ocean depths, one of these machines could theoretically extract work from the difference in temperature between the deep water and that

at the surface. A fluid such as freon would suck heat from the warm water, turn to gas, turn a turbine generator, and then give up its excess energy to the colder currents.

It has been estimated that a continuing output of 700,000 megawatts of energy is available from the temperature gradients of the Gulf of Mexico. The vast size of this energy resource explains ERDA's interest in it.

While currents and waves contain less extractable energy than these thermal differences, they still could be important energy sources in certain areas.

According to Professor McCormick, the waves which beat on the coast of the states of Washington and Oregon contain an average of 20 kilowatts per yard. Thus along a one and a half mile stretch the waves have a power equal to the output of a typical power station.

The British, who have a surf containing several times more energy than that in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S., are spending \$5 million on wave generator development. The best design they have come up with captures 80 percent of the energy of most of the waves which surge through it.

The pipe-like wave generator designed by Prof. John Isaacs and colleagues at Scripps Institution of Oceanography in California and being partially funded by ERDA has an unknown efficiency. But it is the only novel idea of this type to surface in the U.S., says Professor McCormick.

Its basic design is simple: a pipe eight feet in diameter and 300 feet long which floats vertically. As a wave passes, water is forced up inside the tube into a chamber above water level. A one-way valve keeps the water from draining back down the open tube. Instead, the water streams out through a small turbine which drives an electric generator.

While Professor Isaacs has the resources of a major institution and financial backing from the National Seagrass program, as well as ERDA, the inventor of the underwater parachute system drives a truck for a living.

His name is Gary Steelman, and he has been trying to get the government to help develop his low-velocity water energy converter for seven years.

"It's been a very long, drawn-out affair," recalls the Iowa inventor. His idea grew out of some work he did on windmills. "From there it was a short step to water," Mr. Steelman recalls.

His device consists of a loop of rope with a series of parachutes attached. When put in a current, the chutes moving downstream open and are given a strong push by the flowing water. On the return trip, they collapse and so offer relatively little resistance to being pulled upstream.

When the loop is run over a large pulley — and this is linked to a generator — it can produce electricity.

"If you decided to extract energy from a moving stream, this is the cheapest, most efficient way to do it," says Ross McCluney of the Florida solar energy center who participated in some of the early tests of Mr. Steelman's prototype.

Although the device has potential problems of pulling and tangling, Dr. McCluney is certain they can be solved. But there are other, less tractable problems with pulling large amounts of energy from ocean currents.

Slowing down the Gulf Stream, for instance, could have serious environmental and climatological effects, says Professor McCormick. "That is why we have given this a relatively low priority," he adds. Still, ERDA now would like Mr. Steelman to build a river-sized version of his system and test it.

But because he recently went bankrupt — as a result of another, but in this case unsuccessful invention — Mr. Steelman is not certain he can afford to stop driving his truck and put more work into water-current generation.

Besides these two projects, ERDA is negotiating some studies into another form of ocean energy that has considerable potential. When salt and fresh water are mixed, the salt vigorously spreads into the fresh water. Some of this energy can be put to work when the fresh water and brine are separated by special membranes.



Power from the sea — tapping underwater currents via parachutes.

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Jody Powell:

Carter's 'voice'

By Louise Sweeney

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Somewhere on Route 85 into Atlanta, between the Stuckey's pecan candy signs and the Exxon stations, Jody Powell became White House press secretary years before it happened.

He'd be chugging along in his dusty blue '81 Volkswagen, driving and listening to conservative, all-talk radio station WRNG ("ring radio"). "One of those announcers would take off on Jimmy Carter, knowing Jody'd be on the phone soon," a friend and co-campaigner remembers.

Sure enough, "Jody would hear some statement, peel off the road at the nearest exit, grab a phone, and hang on with the ring radio guy" until he was satisfied the wrong impression would be corrected, says the friend, Duayne Riner.

"Jody is obsessed with setting the record straight," says Mr. Riner, who ought to know. A former Atlanta Constitution reporter, he was assistant press secretary during the Carter campaign. "He'll argue with reporters, he'll sulk to it to the final straw," says Mr. Riner, who now is press secretary to Georgia Gov. George Busbee.

Funny, Jody Powell doesn't look truculent. He's lounging in front of the blue velvet curtain of the White House press room, twirling a crowd of reporters, his arms hung like the morning laundry over the brown wood podium. He has his crest of wayward, ash-blond hair and guileless blue eyes and a ready grin. He is dressed, as always, in a pair of trousers with a suit vest hanging open over his shirt, tie unknotted and slightly askew. He's without a jacket. He looks like a cross between a Reptilian choirboy and a Mississippi riverboat gambler — one who grew up reading Mark Twain, fishing pole, white-washed fences, and all. He meets questions with a quick intelligence, a Southern politeness studded by "pardon?" as a form of punctuation, and quick wit.

"How much importance does it have?" he repeats a reporter's question. "I never know. How about, quote, a great deal, how would that be?" he banters with the reporter. To another, who is riding him with a question other reporters grumble is irrelevant, he finally grins: "If you choose to believe the CIA is a tool of the petroleum industry, there's nothing I can do about it."

Gamesmanship conceded

Mr. Powell's job has been compared to that of the lion tamer, the tightrope walker, the bullfighter who survives without the cape. While House-watcher John Osborne of the New Republic describes it more clinically as an "adversary relationship" with the press.

Mr. Powell believes it's none of the above, but he admits "there is a degree of gamesmanship about the relationship. A certain amount of pre-established rules and structured ways of behaving that are understood by the people involved," a relationship in which he believes the press's interests and the government's interests can be served compatibly "99 times out of 100."

For him, that relationship includes official candor on a question: saying, "yes, I know [something], but I'm not ready to make that announcement on it, [rather] than to dance around the thing and pretend you don't know it, try to evade it. . . . There are numerous occasions where it's important to the press that I know more than I'm able to say because if I don't, then I'm really not much help to them."

He explains that: "because it helps me to place things in context, to avoid unintentionally misleading them. . . . And though I can't tell 'em exactly what they'd like to know, I can [help] them avoid making mistakes which mislead the public." That's crucial, he believes, because in the past few years the average citizen "feels he can neither believe what the people in government are saying, nor what the press reports they are saying."

The pose of a non-relaxer

As he talks, he tilts back in his navy-blue corduroy swivel chair with his feet up on the desk. It's a relaxed pose for a man who doesn't really relax, who is busy bending a paper clip, cracking a cellophane wrapper, twirling a yellow pencil, swigging a soda, turning restlessly in his squeaking chair at a J-shaped desk littered with papers.

From time to time he glances out the full-length windows at the White House azaleas and lawn. His is a room with a view on history, a large, cream-colored office with a cozy fireplace, persimmon velvet couch, drapes and furniture done in a blue and persimmon print, a round table drawn up with captain's chairs.

The one-line Jody Powell is best known for occurred when Georgia segregationist Lester Maddox once called Jimmy Carter a liar. To which Jody Powell answered: "Being called a liar by Lester Maddox is like being called ugly by a frog. Jody has a reputation for being funny, gregarious, extroverted, and he is, at press conferences. But behind the title, he is



Jody Powell at the White House

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Not about to give away anyone's secrets, his own included

When you ask him about himself, you can almost hear the windows slam, the doors shut, the shutters bolt. Private property. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

'Reassuring' upbringing

But you can learn a little about the surface of Jody Powell: that he grew up on a farm in Vienna, Georgia, his mother, June, being a high-school civics and history teacher; his father, Joseph Lester Powell, a farmer; that it was a "reassuring, interesting, but not threatening" upbringing. . . . "It was not a childhood which left me any excuses . . . for my mistakes as an adult." That he chopped wood, ran a tractor, and milked cows twice a day all his boyhood till he went away to Georgia State. That he was on his way toward getting his doctorate in political science at Emory University when he met the man from Plains. That he began by stuffing envelopes and driving Jimmy Carter around the state seven years ago, and ended up becoming one of his closest confidants, in what many see as a father-son relationship.

"Each of the persons around Jimmy Carter represents different aspects of him," says Betty Rainwater, a longtime Car-

ter campaigner and deputy press assistant, now deputy assistant to the President on research. "The two who appear closest to him and in some ways are, are Jody and Ham Jordan, but those two guys are like night and day. They are like different parts of Jimmy Carter. Jody has that thoroughness, attention to detail you find in President Carter. Like him, he wants to understand all aspects of a subject . . . and he wants to make his own decisions. He wants to be the best he can be."

Jody is always there with the President, physically, and always has moment-to-moment access, she notes, where Ham Jordan, the planner, the strategist, has often operated outside the immediate Carter orbit. But, she emphasizes: "Jody is a totally self-reliant person."

He almost didn't come

Mr. Powell knows that about himself: "I really don't think my degree of happiness or contentment is very much affected by outside sorts of events or people one way or another." He admits he doesn't care for power, and has gone on the record as saying he could walk away from his job as press secretary, if it were a matter of principle, without a twinge.

In fact, he almost didn't come to Washington, says his wife of 11 years, Nan Jared Powell. Mrs. Powell says she told him, "I'd sacrificed so much, gave him up for two years [of campaigning] and he's worked so hard and so long," so she urged him to come to Washington. Jody, though, felt he'd already fulfilled his only commitment — to get Jimmy Carter elected — and didn't want to lose any more time away from his wife and their 10-year-old daughter, Emily. Mrs. Powell says a matter-of-factly that they have had only one vacation together in the last 10 years, a week apart, because they are both Civil War buffs, touring the battlegrounds of Virginia. She remembers "his playing plaintive Civil War ballads on the harmonica along the way" as they toured.

Reading is Mr. Powell's passion and relaxation. When he gets home from the White House at 10 or 11 at night, he has what may be his first meal of the day and also devours one of his favorite books, on history or politics. His favorite? If he were to save only one book for the ages, it would be the King James Bible.

But for the last seven years his life has been given over to Jimmy Carter. What has kept him hanging in there? "Well, frankly, I've enjoyed it," says the man who will tell you with a straight face that his major talent is "getting by."

But beyond that, there is an idealism he usually keeps under wraps: "And it's a rare thing, for whatever reason, to have an opportunity to make some sort of impression, hopefully, for what you at least believe to be the right direction. . . . I think most everybody hopes that in the course of their lifetime they will have done some things that are worthwhile, that can affect some people other than themselves, that they can take some personal pride in."

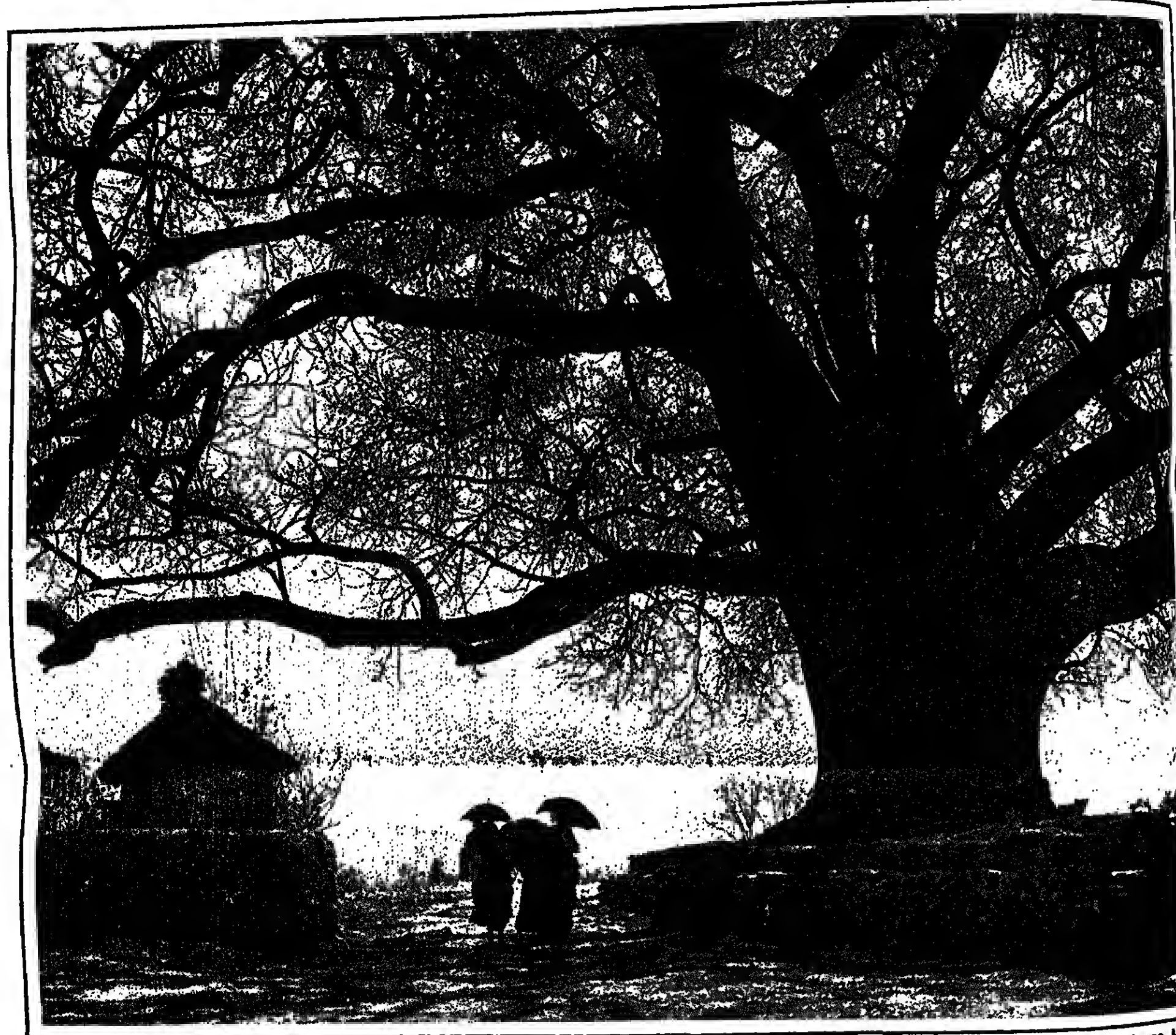
Jerald terHorst, former Ford press secretary who is now a syndicated columnist, says Mr. Powell is doing well and has the trust of the press, because "his strongest suit in terms of credibility is the fact that he has extremely close and virtually unlimited access to the President. He's in on the inside as well as the outside."



Jody Powell: 'In on the takeoffs'

AP photo

photography



Village road in the Himalayas, Nepal

The realm beyond the visual

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

The small village lay on the slopes of the spectacular Himalayas in Nepal. The day before, the American Ambassador, over lunch in Kathmandu, had suggested I fly to this remote spot to see and photograph a village almost completely unspoiled and unknown by the outside world.

The early morning flight was a once-a-week affair made in a small and very old twin-engine plane. It had a full load — 19 other passengers — all Nepalese or Tibetan refugees returning to their homelands from Kathmandu. After the passengers were seated, on came a huge load of fresh vegetables and meat — all packed high in the aisle and not strapped down. Before the rear door was slammed shut, three goats were pushed in to complete our cargo. It took all the power the little plane could muster to get us off the ground. To my knowledge the goats were the only living things aboard that did not mind the rough air currents. I was mighty happy to reach our destination as scheduled.

The day was photographically productive and by late afternoon the awesome grandeur of

the Himalayas had left me both breathless and tired. I was ready to leave. It seemed to me everything had been photographed — people, village scenes, markets, mountains, wild monkeys, and exotic birds. One roaches a point when he feels he just cannot see or photograph another thing.

Yet, my eyes continued to roam and take in everything as I headed down the dusty road toward the waiting plane. Then suddenly I noticed, a good distance away, a giant tree. It seemed to be the widest tree I had ever seen — only the Himalayas could have produced such a tree. To make it more visually attractive, a small thatched-roofed shelter rested beneath the spreading limbs. Good but not complete, I thought. If only it had that "third something" — what should it be?

Certainly with all the pictures I had taken that day I didn't need one more — I would pass this one up. Yet, my trained eye continued to see as a camera would see. As one moves around a subject, there is one moment at which

all the elements in motion are in balance. A photographer must seize that moment when mind, heart, eye, and camera work harmoniously and instantly together.

I knew I had the elements or makings for a picture, yet something was missing. I did not know at the moment what it was. Like the feline cat that has taught me such lessons in patience, I waited and waited. Then the sound of voices. Would they come over? Would they fill the needed lost element without which the photograph would have been both formless and useless?

Suddenly everything came into play. A small group of Nepalese women came down the road and moved toward the village below. As is so often the case, my last picture taken (seen above) became my favorite for the day.

Many "nature" photographers today, as well as those of the past, find it unnatural to have people in their scenes. It all depends on why you have taken what you have — what sort of statement you are making with your camera, and different

Many times I use other forms of life or movement to complete my pictures. As I look at the movement of air, water, or smoke, a candid photographer whose general purpose is to communicate with people — to bring a greater understanding between the peoples of the world — I usually work figures into my photographs.

Most professional photographers often are asked to photograph under extremely poor conditions and forced deadlines. Yet they produce and produce well. One advantage of producing an average amateur is that you can show only what you wish for inspection by others. When working conditions are poor, I am unhappy with the results. I see myself as someone else could have done the job better working under the same conditions. If my answer is no, then I release my work to the world with a clear conscience. Good photographers should be able to take what they see has seen and make it look exciting and different.

travel

Regal Spain: much more than Madrid

By Buddy Basch
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Going to Spain and visiting Madrid and the Costa del Sol is like going to England and just seeing London. You don't get a rounded picture of the country.

Spain has 35 million people and is a six-hour flight from New York. See the beautiful capital briefly, then head for some lesser-visited areas.

Madrid's streets are clean. Flowers brighten many windows. See the Prado Museum (exhibiting some of the world's great paintings), Royal Palace and Gardens, busy Retiro Park, Egyptian Temple, Toledo Gate. The Ilustro (the market) is only open Sundays, but go! It's a pleasant ride northwest to the breathtaking Civil War memorial, Valley of the Fallen. A basilica is cut 900 feet into a mountain, with a 135-foot-high cupola. It has painted ceilings and rich tapestries and is the tomb of General Franco, who built it.

Nearby is El Escorial, a monastery with 88 chapels, 300 rooms, 12,000 doors, and decorations that will make you gasp. Thirty miles from Madrid, this colossal building contains art treasures and the Pantheon, where most of Spain's rulers and their families lie in regal splendor.

Another day, head south past millions of olive trees to Toledo, home of El Greco and marzipan (almond paste candy). You'll see artists working on gold inlay and the famed Toledo steel, and a beautiful cathedral.

Leaving Madrid for Seville (340 miles away), you drive through La Mancha country. Many things here are named after Don Quixote and Pancho. Make a rest stop at Venta de Don Quixote in Puerto-Lapiche.

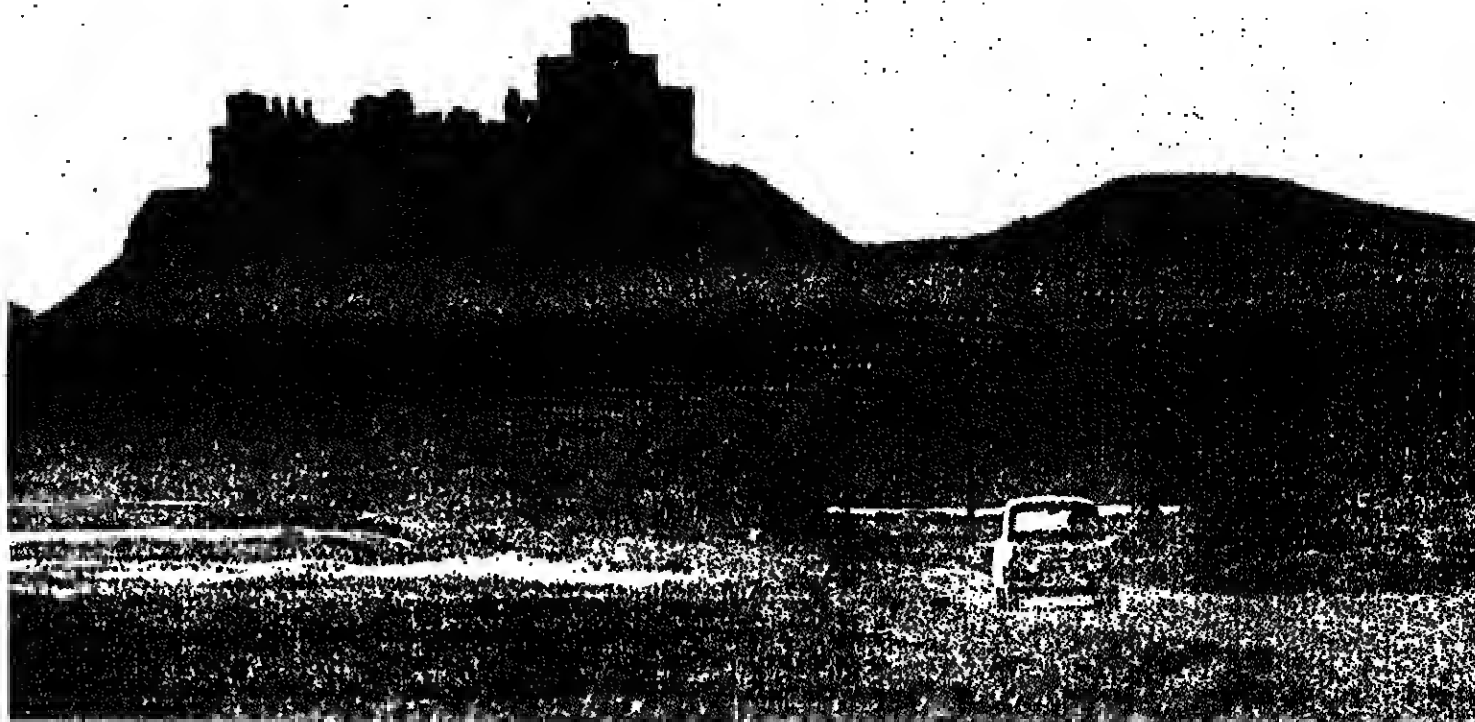
You could stop en route at Córdoba. The mosque is an awe-inspiring sight. Only the hardy climb 194 steps to the bell tower. Others

marvel at the eighth-century interior, a forest of 850 onyx, jasper, marble, and granite columns. Once the Roman Temple of Janus, it is surprising that the interior is half mosque and half cathedral. Press on to Ecija. "Frying Pan of Spain," where temperatures may hit 115 degrees F.

In Seville you can climb the famed Giralda for a breathtaking view, gasp at the treasure room of Macarena Church, see the Gold

Tower, Cathedral (third largest in the world and the largest in Spain), the ornate Alcázar, and Plaza de España.

You might consider the Costa del Sol as a jumping-off point for inland cities. Spend one day in Granada at the famed Alhambra. Moorish influence permeates the town. The Generalife Gardens are a marvelous sight, as is the impressive statue of Columbus and Isabella in the town square.



In Madrid why not rent a car and drive to a castle in the sky

After you've seen the bright lights of London — get out of town

By John Allan May
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

If I were staying in London, I wouldn't. That is, I would see what I truly wanted to see in the city and immediately after that I would head south into Kent, Sussex, or Surrey.

One can get there easily by train, bus, or hire car. The farthest one can go due south without getting one's feet wet in the briny is about 70 miles, so getting there is not expensive.

In Kent you might wish to start at Whitstable, home of the famous oysters. Oysters have come from there since Roman times.

Hythe, near Folkestone, was a Roman port and has a castle of considerable antiquity. An almost dead straight road runs from there to Canterbury.

There are many other castles, too. For instance, Sissinghurst Castle, which isn't one. It is a lovely old country house, once the home of Vita Sackville-West and Harold Nicolson. And Leeds Castle, which is not at Leeds. (Leeds is in Yorkshire.) The latter has an unexpected golf course, one of the prettiest in England, where you play round the great moat.

Between Folkestone and Hythe is a thoroughly antique town called Sandgate. (By the way, more or less opposite in France is a town called Sangatte.)

Sandgate is the place all the newspaper photo-

graphers hurry to when there are great storms in the English Channel. It is close to London, and they get spectacular shots of the waves breaking on the massive sea wall, crashing and spilling over the main road which runs alongside.

Kent is apple country and was for long called "the garden of England."

Sussex is wooded and curvaceous. It boasts some fine old towns: Rye, for instance, an ancient town on a hill, which looks down on a sheep-filled marsh, once was a great lagoon where neolithic man fished and Roman galleys moored.

Next door, so to speak, is Wiltshire. This is possibly the best preserved small town in England. There's nothing there, though, except great beauty of design and scale, and windy air scented with memories.

There's Hastings, of course, which gave its name to the famous battle of 1066. And Battle itself, where the fight actually took place. The abbey that William the Conqueror built there was recently bought for the nation with the help of American money.

There's Brighton — London by the sea — which is a glorious mixture of candy floss, comic sun hats, vulgar postcards, elegant Regency squares, fine restaurants and hotels, and first-class theater.

Surrey's chief claim to fame is its wonderful heathland and downs — great open spaces where the public can wander at will. There are many fine old houses with glorious views, and you can walk the tracks used not only by Chaucerian pilgrims but even earlier by Stone Age man.

In short, don't be satisfied with the bright lights. Get out of town!

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home



Vancouver designer Robert M. Ledingham features a three levels, gray color scheme, and vertical blinds, winning 'interior of the year' award

Plywood platforms bring steps and style to living area

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Platforms make all the difference in this sleekly modern interior in Vancouver, British Columbia. They were built of plywood on two-by-four frames at modest expense and added

to the flat floor of a 1960s house of indifferent architecture.

The platforms divide the large room into two conversation areas on two levels, and add both visual and decorative interest.

The manner in which the room is planned, the juxtaposition of rich materials, the color scheme of grays, browns, and metallic silver,

the uncluttered simplicity, have just designated it an "interior of the year" and won a first award for interior designer Robert M. Ledingham of Vancouver in the 19th annual S.M. Haxter competition. It was selected by the jury because "it transforms pedestrian architecture into an exciting interior of great elegance with no jarring elements."

Mr. Ledingham explains, "It was really a cleanup job. We just came up with a modern architectural solution for the room."

The room was done as background for a couple who have developed a high sense of personal style, and who are conscious of fashion and of the latest decorating trends. They will entertain eight to ten guests, sometimes more. If they have but a few guests, they use only the intimate seating arrangement around the fireplace. The room is understated in every way. It has no pattern in it and the only brilliant color is, or will be, in the works of art. The couple is allowing five years to collect just the right art objects for the designated spaces.

your vegetable and flower garden. Spread the fragrance around, in other words.

Seed for the annual is available from garden supply centers; perennials are propagated by cuttings and you should get your initial plant from a nursery.

The majority of herbs, says Mr. Searchuk, grow successfully under a wide range of soil conditions, but sage, rosemary, and thyme require a well-drained moderately moist situation while parsley, chervil and mint do best on heavier soils that retain considerable moisture. All herbs except mint require a sunny exposure.

Average fertility gives good results, but heavy fertilizer applications will produce heavy growth at the expense of flavor.

Herbs are strongest in volatile oils just before flowering. Harvest at this stage unless, like dill, it is the fruit you are seeking. The old method of drying (and still a good one) is to tie the herbs in bunches and hang in an attic. Or spread them on the rack of an oven under a very low heat. Never dry herbs in the sun as this robs them of the very volatile oils that give them their flavor. Strip the leaves from the stems when they are crunchy dry and store in a well-labeled glass or metal container.

If fresh green tips are used, preserve these in vinegar. Dark opal basil will color white vinegar a beautiful ruby-red color. When the potency of the herbs has been absorbed in the vinegar in a week or two, the herbs may be removed.

In general a few feet of row of each annual and about half a dozen perennials will provide enough herbs for an average family. But rather than grow them altogether you might consider doling them about

Herbs: the difference between a cook and a chef

By Peter Touge

Waymouth, Massachusetts
I once had the pleasure of watching Swiss master chef Arthur Moergeli prepare one of his nouvelle cuisine dishes during a recent tour of the U.S.

Leeks, carrots, chicken breasts, and shrimp were the featured ingredients. But just as important were the small quantities of herbs that added a piquancy and flavor that simply wouldn't have been there without them.

As he ground up the herbs with a pestle and mortar, the maître made this comment: "A cook is a cook but never a chef until he knows the wise use of herbs." The same judgment can be made of the food gardener who doesn't bother with a herb garden. If that is so then I'm no gardener—not yet anyway. In the past I've grown vegetables and relied on the supermarket for whatever it is we've needed in herbs. But I plan to change that this season and sought some advice from John Searchuk, a lecturer in plant science at the University of Connecticut.

In colonial times, says Mr. Searchuk, a kitchen garden wasn't considered a kitchen garden "unless it had a good selection of culinary or savory herbs."

In the absence of refrigeration, winter menus particularly had to rely on the same old fare day after day. One way of breaking the monotony of meals was by changing the herbs. It is also said that herbs could mask a stale or slightly "off"

taste that frequently turned up in those days of no refrigeration.

Recently, however, cooks and epicures have begun rediscovering the subtle flavors of these herbs that for so long have been lacking in modern cooking. There is, says Mr. Searchuk, a "turning again to old recipes that call for the use of herbs."

For the gardener there is another plus to growing herbs: They add a fragrance otherwise missing from the largely scentless vegetable plot and through a symbiotic relationship frequently stimulate vegetable growth, according to Helen Philbrick and Richard B. Gragg, authors of "Companion Plants and How to Use Them" (Devil-Adair).

Herbs can be beautiful, too. The red "dark opal" strain of basil could serve purely as an ornamental foliage plant; chives, thyme, sage, and summer and winter savory in an ornamental garden.

There are scores of herbs available, but Mr. Searchuk suggests starting with the six herbs named by the French, "les six herbes"—sweet basil, chervil, sweat marjoram, thyme, rosemary, and tarragon. Other important ones are oregano, parsley, summer savory, dill, and the mint—peppermint, spearmint; winter savory, sage, and burnet. In the end, however, your choice of herbs will depend on your family's preferences.

In general a few feet of row of each annual and about half a dozen perennials will provide enough herbs for an average family. But rather than grow them altogether you might consider doling them about

education

When a child comes home with a bad report

By Eloise T. Lee

Suppose your child has just brought home a report card on which he or she has received several failing grades. Which of the following responses would seem most likely to turn this situation around for the better?

1. Blame the teacher. Accuse him or her of injustice and incompetence. Don't let the low grades prove the teacher failed to teach your child the necessary skills? Complain about the teacher to the principal; if he defends the instructor attack the school system in general and threaten to work for the defeat of all future school bond issues. Be sure to denounce federal meddling in schools, too.

2. Punish the child. Deprive him or her of television, baseball, or dating—all recreation activities—until the grades improve. Let the young student know that you have been disgraced, that plans to attend a good college have been jeopardized, and that career plans you have made for him or her may have to be changed. Convince the child such failure has plenty of terrible consequences.

3. Discuss with the child and the teacher what steps can be taken to improve the situation—then implement the correction plan with both. For example, if the teacher complains that the child usually comes to class unprepared, set up with the child a calm place and time for homework, and ask the teacher if he or she is willing to initial any written homework.

If lack of comprehension is the problem, either invest some of your own time in helping the child understand the assignments, or arrange for a tutor. Sometimes the teacher is willing to help the child through after-school conferences. But the teacher will soon give up unless the child comes willingly and appreciatively, so

help the child recognize this opportunity if it exists.

Are you tempted to do the child's homework until the grades improve? Don't—that only postpones the day of reckoning and is counterproductive both morally and intellectually. It says to the child, "You're not capable of meeting the teacher's expectations without cheating."

Even a "cocky" child needs help in rebuilding self-esteem after being judged a failure at school. Somewhere in the child's experience a good job is being done—find that and praise it. Or, if additional opportunities to succeed are needed, provide them. Both professional educators and intuitive parents recognize the desirability of widening, not narrowing, the range of activities where a child can feel successful. Properly sequenced outdoor activities, music or art lessons, theatrical experience, athletics, and travel—all can give a child the needed chance to succeed

and can provide many happy satisfactions. A child should be able to sing in his heart, "I did it! I did it!" about some of the challenges with which he is presented.

Assume some of the responsibility for educating your own child. Even in the brief intervals while you are in the car together, you can help your child become more observant and thoughtful. Begin with questions like, "What do you think people do who work in that building?" "Do you know anything about the religion of the people who go to that church?" "Why is this street four lanes wide and the street we live on only two lanes wide?" "Who do you think owns that battered car?" "What do you think is in that truck?"

If, as a parent, you can help your child learn to love to learn, you will be building for the child's whole future, and those grades will slip into proper perspective.

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French/German

L'industrie européenne rattrape celle des Etats-Unis

[Extrait d'un article paraissant à la page 16.]

par Harry B. Ellis
Correspondant du Christian Science Monitor
Londres

Il est clair que les Etats-Unis, habitués depuis longtemps à être à la tête de l'économie mondiale, ont perdu du terrain relativement à d'autres sociétés avancées, qui — souvent au prix d'une inflation lancinante — ont accompli une croissance économique plus rapide.

Cela signifie-t-il qu'en définitive les Suédois, les Danois, les Allemands et les Hollandais finiront, comme dans certains cas ils l'ont déjà, d'un standing de vie plus élevé que leurs homologues américains ?

Pas nécessairement. L'Europe, dit l'économiste allemand Horst Schulmann, ayant rattrapé l'Amérique, ne peut plus faire des progrès rapides en copiant la technologie américaine. Les fruits mûrs ont été cueillis. Maintenant l'Europe doit faire ses propres percées technologiques.

Les sociétés multinationales américaines, dit John W. Kendrick, conseiller sur la productivité au Département du Commerce, ont introduit une technologie avancée à l'étranger et les firmes américaines ont « dispensé généreusement l'autorisation d'exploiter » leurs procédés à des compagnies étrangères.

D'autre part, quels sont les éléments qui constituent un standing de vie ? Les travailleurs américains accepteraient-ils de payer 40% de leur revenu en impôts ? 60%

pour les cadres moyens ? pour soutenir les soins médicaux gratuits et l'accès à bon compte à l'université pour leurs enfants ?

Quelle importance donne-t-on à des rues européennes plus sûres, plus propres ? Au fait que certains travailleurs européens touchent un treizième mille de salaire comme prime pour Noël, quatre semaines de congés payés, et parfois un mois de « cure » payée dans une station climatique agréable ?

Les Américains ne peuvent plus se vanter d'être en moyenne les travailleurs les mieux payés du monde. Cette distinction appartient aux Suédois.

En moyenne, note un rapport de la Mission Blanche, en Suède les salaires industriels sont au-dessus du niveau de ceux des U.S.A., au Canada et en Allemagne fédérale ils sont environ égaux au niveau américain et au Japon, en France, en Italie et dans le Royaume-Uni, ils s'élèvent à environ la moitié ou aux trois quarts du niveau américain.

Les charges patronales atteignent jusqu'à 80% du montant réel des salaires dans les pays européens les plus avancés, mais moins de 30% aux Etats-Unis.

Toutefois l'escalade des salaires fait monter le coût de la production et favorise l'inflation. C'est l'une des raisons pour lesquelles les Etats-Unis ont un taux d'inflation plus bas que n'importe laquelle des puissances industrielles du monde, mises à part l'Allemagne fédérale et la Suisse. Et

l'Allemagne ne fait pas exception à la règle, car ses travailleurs disciplinés maintiennent constamment leurs revendications salariales à un niveau correspondant à celui de la croissance de la productivité.

Il est peu surprenant que de plus en plus d'industriels européens optent pour la construction d'usines aux Etats-Unis. Les salaires américains ne sont guère bon marché ; toutefois, d'un industriel allemand, dans le sud des Etats-Unis les charges des employeurs sont moindres que celles qu'il doit payer en Allemagne.

Ainsi le cycle paraît être complet. L'épanouissement précoce des Etats-Unis s'accroît vite, puis ralentit nécessairement, tandis que l'Europe démarre plus tard, la florissante et semble maintenant aller son allure. Les nations des deux côtés de l'océan affrontent l'avenir avec des perspectives de croissance à peu près comparables.

Toutes les puissances industrielles aux prises avec une combinaison de brisabilité jusqu'à présent, d'inflation élevée et de chômage.

Un autre facteur impondérable majeur est la crise de l'énergie — la nécessité de payer des prix toujours en hausse pour le pétrole et de rechercher une échappatoire dans l'utilisation de combustibles de remplacement.

Si les travailleurs produisent plus de marchandises à des salaires constants, les étagères des consommateurs seront abondamment garnies et l'inflation sera freinée. Toutefois, quand le coût de la main-d'œuvre surpasse la productivité, les prix montent.

Pour ce qui est de l'avenir, dit l'économiste Dietrich Kurth de Bonn, « les Etats-Unis sont mieux partagés [que la plus grande partie de l'Europe] à cause de la richesse de leurs ressources. L'Allemagne fédérale, par exemple, dépend beaucoup de ses importations. Je ne puis prévoir que l'Allemagne aura des taux de croissance plus élevés que ceux des Etats-Unis ».

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Europäische Industrie holt die Vereinigten Staaten auf

[Auszüge aus einem Artikel, der auf Seite 16 erscheint.]

Von Harry B. Ellis
Korrespondent
des Christian Science Monitors
Londres

Die Vereinigten Staaten, die lange daran gewöhnt waren, in der Wirtschaft den ersten Platz in der Welt einzunehmen, haben gegenüber anderen hochentwickelten Ländern, die — oft auf Kosten zunehmender Inflation — ein schnelleres wirtschaftliches Wachstum zu verzeichnen hatten, deutlich an Boden verloren.

Heißt dies, daß die Schweden, Dänen, Deutschen und Holländer sich eines Tages

eines höheren Lebensstandards als die Amerikaner erfreuen werden, wie es in mancher Hinsicht schon der Fall ist ?

Nicht unbedingt. Der deutsche Wirtschaftler Horst Schulmann erklärt: „Europa hat aufgeholt, aber es kann nicht mehr durch Nachahmung amerikanischer Technologie mühelos Fortschritte machen. Die leicht zu erreichenden Früchte sind bereits geerntet. Europa muß jetzt für den eigenen technologischen Durchbruch Sorge tragen.“

John W. Kendrick, Berater des amerikanischen Wirtschaftsministeriums in Fragen der Produktivität, sagt: „US-Unterneh-

men mit Niederlassungen im Ausland haben dort eine in der Entwicklung weit fortgeschrittene Technologie eingeführt“, und amerikanische Firmen haben „erhöhtige Lizenzen“ für ihre Produktionsverfahren an ausländische Gesellschaften vergeben.

Was versteht man eigentlich unter Lebensstandard ? Wären amerikanische Arbeiter bereit, 40 Prozent ihres Einkommens (60 Prozent bei Managern mittlerer Gehaltsklassen) als Steuern abzuführen, um eine freie Gesundheitsfürsorge zu unterstützen und ihren Kindern ohne großen finanziellen Aufwand den Zugang zur Universität zu ermöglichen ?

Wieviel Gewicht mißt man den sichereren, sauberen Straßen in Europa bei, dem 13. Monatsgehalt, das manche europäische Arbeitnehmer als Weihnachtsgatifikation erhalten, dem vierwöchigen Urlaub und dem in vielen Fällen freien einmonatigen Kurzaufenthalt in einem schönen Kurort ?

Die Amerikaner können sich nicht mehr rühmen, die im Durchschnitt bestbezahlten Arbeitskräfte in der Welt zu sein. Dieser Rang kommt den Schweden zu.

Wie aus einem Bericht des Wallen Hauses hervorgeht, sind die Löhne der Fabrikarbeiter in Schweden durchschnittlich höher als in den USA; in Kanada und Westdeutschland entsprechen sie etwa dem amerikanischen Niveau, und in Japan, Frankreich, Italien und England machen sie ungefähr die Hälfte oder drei Viertel dessen aus, was die Arbeiter in Amerika verdienen.

In Europa werden in den Ländern, die in der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung an der Spitze stehen, 80 Prozent der direkten Kosten für Löhne und Gehälter auf Sozialleistungen verwendet, in den Vereinigten Staaten dagegen weniger als 30 Prozent.

Unabhängig steigende Löhne verteuern jedoch die Arbeitskraft und beschleunigen die Inflation. Das ist einer der Gründe, warum die Vereinigten Staaten eine geringere Inflationsrate haben als irgendeine andere Industriemacht in der Welt, Westdeutschland und die Schweiz ausgenommen. Und Deutschland ist keine Ausnahme von der Regel, denn seine disziplinierten Arbeitnehmer halten ihre Lohnforderungen stets viel mehr im Rahmen des Wachstums der Produktivität.

Es ist nicht verwunderlich, daß immer mehr europäische Unternehmen Niederlassungen in den Vereinigten Staaten grün-

den. Die Löhne in Amerika sind keineswegs niedrig, doch im Süden der USA, so meinte ein deutscher Geschäftsmann, kostete die Arbeitnehmer weniger als in Deutschland.

Im vergangenen Jahr investierten deutsche Firmen mehr in den Vereinigten Staaten als amerikanische Gesellschaften in Deutschland. Die Gesamtinvestitionen der Amerikaner in Deutschland (17,5 Milliarden Mark) übertrafen jedoch immer noch bei weitem die deutschen Kapitalanlagen in Amerika (5,5 Milliarden Mark).

Um die Frage, was die Zukunft bringen werde, zu beantworten, sollte man sich ein Bild über die Produktivität (das Produktionsergebnis eines Arbeitnehmers pro Stunde) auf beiden Seiten des Atlantiks verschaffen.

Der Wirtschaftler Walter W. Heller sagt: „Eine höhere Wachstumsrate ist der beste Schutz vor Inflation.“ Er stellt folgende Gleichung auf: Kosten für Löhne und Gehälter minus Produktionsrate gleich Inflationsrate.

Wenn bei gleichbleibenden Löhnen mehr produziert wird, werden die Regale in den Geschäften gefüllt sein, und die Inflation wird eingedämmt werden. Wenn dagegen die Produktivität von den Aufwendungen für Löhne und Gehälter überflügelt wird, steigen die Preise.

In der Zukunft, so erklärt der Bonner Wirtschaftler Dietrich Kurth, „werden die Vereinigten Staaten viel besser dastehen [als die meisten Länder in Europa], weil sie über eine Fülle von Rohstoffen verfügen.“ Westdeutschland z. B. ist sehr reich an Kohle, Eisen und Kupfer.

Die Länder dieses Teils von Europa haben in Zukunft etwa die gleiche Leistungsfähigkeit wie die Vereinigten Staaten, was das wirtschaftliche Wachstum betrifft.

Alle Industriestaaten ringen derzeit erfolglos mit einer Kombination von hohen Löhnen und Arbeitslosigkeit.

Eine andere, unbekannte Größe ist die Energiekrise — die Notwendigkeit, sich steigende Preise für Rohöl zu leisten, und andere Brennstoffquellen zu erschließen.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

L'unité de Dieu et de l'homme

Sevoir que l'homme est un avec Dieu apporte la paix de l'âme. Connaître cette véritable identité spirituelle de l'homme peut nous faire trouver la santé, la joie et la liberté.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que dans la création de Dieu — la seule création réelle — il ne peut rien y avoir qui soit dissemblable à Dieu. Tout doit être bon, tout doit être intelligent, parfait. La concordie, non la discorde, constitue la loi de Dieu. Mais à moins de comprendre et de dénouer la présence, le pouvoir et la loi de Dieu, nous n'aurons pas la domination à laquelle l'homme a droit en tant qu'enfant de Dieu.

Christ Jésus a dit : « Moi et le Père nous sommes un. » Et Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « De même qu'une goutte d'eau est une avec l'océan, qu'un rayon de lumière est une avec le soleil, de même Dieu et l'homme, le Père et le fils, sont un dans l'être. » L'amour de Dieu se répand sur l'homme et l'univers. Et si nous y sommes réceptifs, il nous bénit et nous le savons.

L'homme n'est jamais séparé de son Créateur. L'homme est une idée individuelle de l'unique Entendement, Dieu.

Toute la création est spirituelle, exprimant la Vie divine sous des formes et des identités individuelles.

Ceux qui en viennent à connaître, même dans une petite mesure, l'omniprésence et le pouvoir protecteur de notre Père, Dieu, ressentent l'amour et l'harmonie. L'envie, la jalousie, la frustration sont quelques-unes des conséquences de croire que l'homme peut être séparé de Dieu. Les pensées de haine, de guerre, d'agression, de crainte, mauvaises et dégradantes, produisent la discorde, telle que le péché, la maladie et la mort. C'est notre ignorance concernant Dieu, le Principe divin, qui produit l'apparente discorde, et la vraie compréhension de Dieu rétablit l'harmonie », écrit Mrs. Eddy.

Le lien entre Dieu et l'homme créé à Son image est interrompu dans le rythme de la réalité de l'être spirituel qui n'a jamais commencé et continuera à jamais. La Vie est présente, ici et maintenant, mais nous ne pouvons pas vraiment la voir ou la connaître par les sens physiques. Elle n'est évidente qu'à la conscience spirituelle.

Un grand nombre de ceux qui prient Dieu prient un Dieu qu'ils ne connaissent pas. Et c'est pourquoi leurs prières ne sont

pas toujours exaucées. Ils croient que Dieu punit et qu'il peut envoyer le bien et le mal. Ils pensent qu'il est très éloigné et qu'il entend parfois leurs prières, mais pas toujours. Quelle sorte de Dieu est-ce là ? Même un bon père humain aime ses enfants continuellement, même s'ils ne sont pas toujours obéissants.

Dieu est toujours avec nous, prêt à nous bénir, à nous aider et à nous sauver. Mais nous devons avoir la foi qui vient de la croissance et de la compréhension spirituelles, afin de pouvoir nous appuyer sur Lui avec conviction. Jésus exigeait quelque chose de ceux qu'il guérissait. Il dit aux deux aveugles qui recouvrèrent la vue : « Qu'il vous soit fait selon votre foi. » La foi dont Jésus parlait n'était pas simplement une foi aveugle, mais une foi qui admet de façon intelligente la présence et le pouvoir de Dieu et qui reconnaît que l'homme est fils de Dieu. Tous ceux que Jésus guérit devaient avoir perçu une lueur de cette vérité qui pénètre le doute et la crainte. La lumière divine de la parfaite unité de l'homme avec Dieu nous libère des mensonges du sens matériel, qui nous aveuglent et nous enchaînent.

Si nous acceptons le fait que Dieu est le seul pouvoir, le seul créateur, la seule Vie,

nous savons alors qu'il est la source de tout être. Toute croyance à une vie séparée de Dieu est fautive.

A mesure que nous nous rapprochons de Dieu et devenons conscients du royaume des cieux, l'harmonie, dont Jésus dit qu'il était au-dedans de nous, nos difficultés sont plus rapidement surmontées. Et cela inclut toutes nos difficultés, tant physiques, que sociales, financières et morales.

Quiconque élève ses pensées vers Dieu avec espoir et confiance peut recevoir la liberté, la guérison et la régénération que Dieu accorde à la pensée réceptive. Les résultats se manifestent dans la mesure où nous percevons consciemment l'unité de l'homme avec Dieu.

Jean 10:30; Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 361; Science et Santé, p. 390; Matthieu 9:28.

Christian Science (Littérature chrétienne)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe en anglais, en français et en allemand. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.



Spring pastures, Peru, Vermont

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Die Einheit von Gott und Mensch

Das Wissen um die Einheit des Menschen mit Gott bringt uns inneren Frieden: Gesundheit, Freude und Freiheit können in diesem Erkenntnis des wahren, geistigen Wesens des Menschen gefunden werden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß es in Gottes Schöpfung — der einzig wirklichen Schöpfung — nichts Unvollkommenes geben kann. Alles muß gut sein, alles muß intelligent, vollkommen sein. Harmonie, nicht Disharmonie, ist das Gesetz Gottes. Aber nur wenn wir Gottes Gegenwart, Macht und Gesetz verstehen und demonstrieren, werden wir die Herrschaft besitzen, die das Geburtsrecht des Menschen als des Kindes Gottes ist.

Christus Jesus sagte: „Ich und der Vater sind eins.“ Und Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Wie ein Wassertröpfchen eins ist mit dem Ozean, wie ein Lichtstrahl eins ist mit der Sonne, so ist der Mensch, Vater und Sohn, eins im Wesen.“ Gottes Liebe strömt zum Menschen und zum Universum. Und wenn wir für sie empfänglich sind, bringt sie uns Segen, und wir sind uns dessen bewußt.

Der Mensch ist niemals von seinem Schöpfer getrennt. Der Mensch ist eine Idee Gottes, des einen Geistes, der seine Schöpfung ist geistig und bring-

und sowohl gut als auch böse sein könnte. Sie meinen, Er sei weit entfernt und höre Ihre Gebete nur manchmal, nicht immer. Welch ein Gott ist das? Selbst ein guter menschlicher Vater liebt seine Kinder jederzeit, auch wenn sie nicht immer gehoramt sind.

Gott ist immer bei uns und bereit, uns zu segnen, zu helfen und zu erretten. Wir müssen jedoch das Vertrauen haben, das durch geistiges Wachstum und Verständnis gewonnen wird, damit wir uns voller Zuversicht auf Ihn verlassen können. Jesus forderte etwas von denen, die er heilte. Zu den beiden Blinden, die ihr Augenlicht wiedererlangten, sagte er: „Euch geschah nach eurem Glauben.“ Der Glaube, von dem Jesus sprach, war nicht lediglich ein gedankenloser Glaube, sondern ein Glaube, der verständnisvoll die Gegenwart und Macht Gottes anerkennt und sich der Gotteskindschaft des Menschen bewußt ist. Alle, die von Jesus geheilt wurden, mußten einen Schimmer von diesem Wahrheitserkenntnis haben, die Zweifel und Furcht besiegeln. Das göttliche Licht der vollkommenen Einheit des Menschen mit Gott durchdringt die Lagen des materiellen Sinnes, die uns blind machen und binden.

Wenn wir die Tatsache akzeptieren, daß Gott die einzige Macht ist, die etwas

Schöpfer, das einzige Leben, dann wissen wir, daß Er der Ursprung allen Seins ist. Eine jede Annahme von einem von Gott getrennten Leben ist falsch.

Wenn wir uns Gott nähern und uns des Himmelsreichs, der Harmonie, bewußt werden, von dem Jesus sagte, es sei inwendig in uns, werden unsere Probleme schneller gelöst werden. Und das trifft auf alle unsere Probleme zu — körperliche, soziale, finanzielle und moralische.

Wer sein Denken voller Erwartung und Vertrauen zu Gott erhebt, kann die Freiheit, Heilung und Wiedergeburt erleben, die Gott dem empfänglichen Denken zuteil werden läßt. Das Ergebnis hängt davon ab, in welchem Maße wir das Einssein des Menschen mit Gott bewußt erkennen.

Johannes 10:30; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 381; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 390; Matthäus 9:28.

Christliche Wissenschaft (Littérature chrétienne)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift » von Mary Baker Eddy, ist in englischer, französischer und deutscher Sprache erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Salles de Lecture der Christlichen Wissenschaft bestellt werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Für alle Informationen über andere Publikationen der Christlichen Wissenschaft in deutscher Sprache, schreiben Sie an The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.



A lot of muscle for an olive branch
Beaucoup de biceps pour un rameau d'olivier
Viel Muskelkraft für einen Palmenzweig



'Untitled' 1953: Steel sculpture by David Smith
Courtesy of M. Knoedler and Company, New York

The anatomy of ideas

The influence of one artist upon another is often as indistinct and elusive as the influence of a parent upon a child. Nevertheless, the presence of a predecessor is unmistakable, and one senses that artistic ideas are passed on like genes from one generation to the next, as intangible but inescapable as the creative imagination that continues to feed upon them.

For some artists the patriarchal bond seems almost Biblical in its certitude. Picasso begat Gonzalez as surely as Abraham begat Isaac, and Gonzalez, in turn, begat David Smith. Smith is generally considered the greatest American sculptor of this century, and few would argue that in bringing metal sculpture to its pinnacle he was the first to forge from pure steel pure poetry.

For Smith, just like us ordinary mortals, beauty was in the eye of the beholder, an enigma even to himself. He once mused that "possibly steel is so beautiful because of all the movement associated with it, its strength and functions. . . ." Certainly he manipulated the hard, cold metal into a most balletic medium capable of graceful flight and exquisite balance. Steel in Smith's hands ceased to be itself and became instead as pliable as a dancer's supple limb.

"Untitled" pictured on this page is, like all Smith's sculptures, a drawing against the sky, a study in tension, an investigation of negative space. As in Gonzalez's "Sickle," Smith's sculpture suggests the possibility of motion and mutability of reference, changing its form from human to abstract with the blink of an eye. The basic components of structure, the curve and the straight line, form a perfect counterpart, a marriage of the instinctive and the intellectual.

Smith was fascinated by the ability of a work of art to project an image more powerful than its own, an image of archetypal truth visible not to the naked eye but the mind's eye. In mysteriously imbuing his own sculpture with this power he added another connotation to the concept of monumental sculpture, and went further than Gonzalez by using metal to reconstruct the anatomy of ideas.

Diana Loecherer

Wordsworth and Miss Hewson

As a child I had brought myself up on those kingfisher-bright poets, Shelley, Keats and Byron. I affected open-neck shirts, wrote wild and colourful love-poems, and hoped to die young.

But for entrance to Oxford University, I had to "do" Wordsworth. This was a blow. To me, Wordsworth was grey. Battleflesh grey. Boring grey. But Miss Hewson turned him into dove-grey; soft grey; peaceful, dappled grey.

Miss Hewson was our English teacher. More specifically, she was my English teacher. I was the only girl in the whole school taking University Entrance. Magnificently in those far-away days, I was the only girl in the Upper Sixth. So I had Miss Hewson all to myself.

Miss Hewson was no kingfisher teacher. She had no wildly exciting avant-garde theories to impart to me. But she liked me. (I don't believe she ever had a pupil that she did not like. It would have been a sheer impossibility for her.) And she loved Wordsworth. And she had that wonderful flair for friendship that could make two people that she liked, like each other, however dissimilar they might be. Wordsworth and I became acquaintances, then friends, and finally intimates.

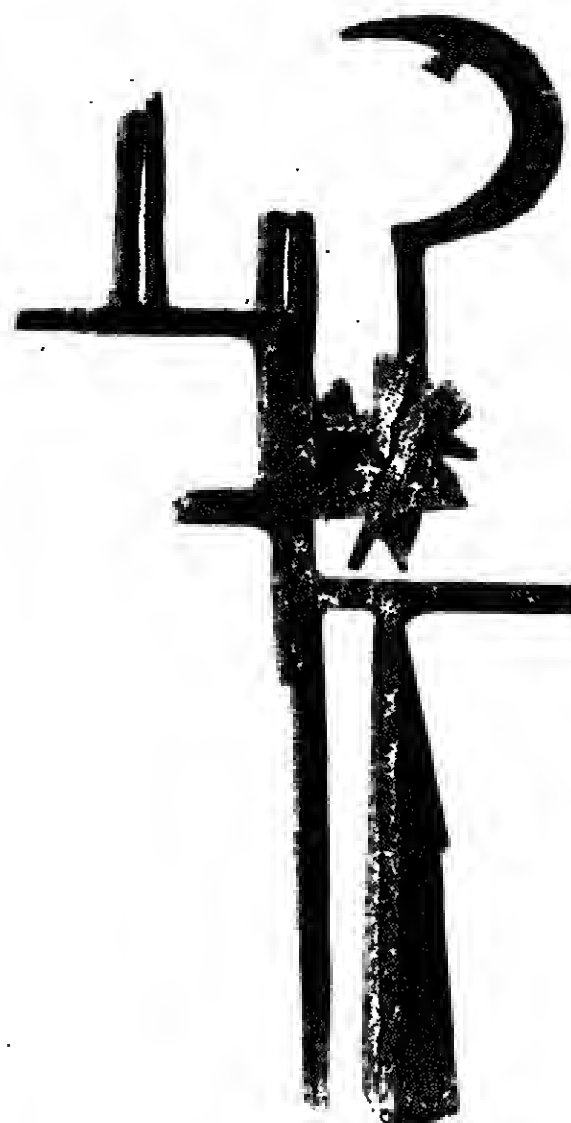
Miss Hewson was brown. Not dark brown or donkey brown, but chestnut brown, muted golden brown. I was very little more aware of her than I was of the gentle breeze when, as sometimes happened on a warm day, we

took our lesson out of doors. But like the breeze, the effect of her thought was felt. It stirred mine.

She introduced me to Dorothy Wordsworth's Diaries and showed me how Wordsworth got some of his ideas for poems from his sister. This in itself opened my thought to discern beauty in small and simple things. I learned (so gently that I thought I was de-learned) how poetry can mean covering for myself) how poetry can mean the commonplace exciting, just as effectively as it can also bring the exciting into the everyday of the familiar.

Miss Hewson always accepted my discoveries with appreciative interest and respect. She never said, "That was what I was trying to tell you yesterday." She never appeared to lead the way, but seemed to be following a friendly half-step behind. I have an uneasy feeling that I secretly gave her a half-wave of gratitude as I made treks for the City of Spices, so overtaken by my own cleverness. And I am quite sure that I never once wrote to tell her of my literary and other adventures there.

Dear gentle Miss Hewson, who has gone on her golden way many years now, but across half a century, and in honor to all intuitive teachers everywhere, and in behalf of graceless pupils of generations past and to come, a big thank-you. You do not clip our wings, but together with Wordsworth, help us to discover that there is also a peace excitement in nesting in soft grasses. *Rosemary Collins*



Courtesy of The Biennale Internazionale d'Arte, Venice
'Sickle' 1936: Sculpture by Julio Gonzalez

Forms drawn in space

Nothing could be more Spanish than the art of Julio Gonzalez. The distinctive quality of cathedrals in Spain derives in large part from the extraordinary beauty of the wrought iron decor, a particular heritage of Julio's. In his father's workshop in Barcelona, he early won international fame as an eloquent metal-smith.

Still young when the family moved to Paris, he had already assisted on Gaudi's unique church, the Sacre de Familia, and learned about "points in the sky from which forms can be drawn in space."

For years the highly skilled metal craftsman aspired to be an artist, a painter. He was over 50 when the awakening to his true artistic self occurred. In 1928 Pablo Picasso, friend since their boyhood back in Barcelona, suggested collaboration in developing some ideas for sculpture. Julio added technique, finesse, elegance, lyricism to the still crude, though novel, visions of the volatile Pablo.

They visited each other's studio, worked together, exchanged ideas. While Picasso soon returned to painting, the experience was a catalyst to Julio.

It convinced him the historic distinction between craft and art was no longer important. His usually profound knowledge of metal, he realized, could be a remarkable advantage to Catalan fantasy. From the union flowered numerous supremely original sculptures, the ultimate transfiguring force producing metaphors like "The Great Sickle" of 1936.

In this figure, there surges an impressio

of silence and immobility, of an object destined to endure, by some mysterious primitive magic, for eternity.

By combining structure, space, psychological allusion, and reality, Gonzalez achieved a spare and abstract evocative sign. Excellence in such art language demands the ability to soar lightly in the world of pure form. Ties to factual representation must be loosened.

The accent appears to be entirely on the classic serenity of linear balance and poised grace. But wait, let's try reading it! The circular space inside the sickle could be a head, the central shapeless mass of scraps a body, the bent sheetmetal a skirt, and the complementary form to the left a scythe.

Its significance? To Gonzalez, the sickle, and this scythe, both used in harvesting by hand, symbolized the hard-working "little" people, their fortitude, will to survive, desire for peace, the right of all men to exist in security and dignity.

With Julio Gonzalez, pioneer, a new concept in construction of sculpture was born: open forms in which slender bars of metal are cut, heated, hammered into shape, then welded together, a three-dimensional draftsmanship where space is a material as valid as iron.

Consummate technique and imaginative genius evolved a style, an idiom, now a mainstream of today's art.

Anna and Giorgio Bacchi

The Monitor's religious article

Unity of God and man

Knowing man's unity with God brings peace of mind. Health, joy, and freedom may be found in this knowledge of man's true, spiritual selfhood.

Christian Science teaches that in God's creation — the only real creation — there cannot be anything unlike Him. All must be good, all must be intelligent, perfect. Concord, not discord, is God's law. But unless we understand and demonstrate God's presence, power, and law, we will not have the dominion that is man's birthright as the child of God.

Christ Jesus said, "I and my Father are one." And Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "As a drop of water is one with the ocean, a ray of light one with the sun, even so God and man, Father and son, are one in being." God's love flows to men and the universe. And if we are receptive to it, it blesses us, and we know it.

Man is never separated from his Maker. Men are individual ideas of the one Mind, God. All creation is spiritual, expressing divine life in individual forms and identities.

Love and harmony are felt by those who come to know even in a small degree the ever-presence and protecting power of our Father, God. Envy, jealousy, frustration, are some of the consequences of believing that man can be separated from God. The harsh and degrading thoughts of hate, war, aggression, fear, produce the discords of sin, disease, and death. "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony," writes Mrs. Eddy.

The relationship between God and man made in His likeness is unbroken in the rhythm of the reality of spiritual being that never began and will continue forever. Life exists here and now, but cannot actually be truly seen or known through the physical senses. It is apparent only to spiritual consciousness.

Many who pray to God pray to a God they don't know. And that is why their prayers are not always answered. They believe God sends punishment and is capable of both good and evil. They think of Him as being far off and hearing their prayers only sometimes, not always. What kind of God is that? Even a good human father loves his children all the time, even though they are not always obedient.

God is always with us, ready to bless, help, and save us. But we have to have the faith that comes with spiritual growth and understanding so we can rely on Him with conviction. Jesus required something of those he healed. To the two blind men who received their sight, Jesus said, "According to your faith be it unto you." The kind of faith Jesus was talking about was not just unthinking faith but faith that intelligently acknowledges the presence and power of God and recognizes man's oneness with God. All whom Jesus healed must have caught a glimpse of this truth that penetrates doubt and fear. The divine light of man's perfect unity with God liberates us from the blinding and binding ties of material sense.

If we accept the fact that God is the only

power, the only creator, the only Life, then we know that He is the source of all being. Any belief of a life apart from God is false.

As we draw closer to God and become conscious of the kingdom of heaven, harmony, that Jesus said is within us, our problems will be more quickly solved. And that means all our problems — physical, social, financial, moral.

Anyone who lifts his thought to God with expectancy and trust can receive the freedom, healing, and regeneration that God bestows on the receptive thought. The results depend upon the degree of our conscious awareness of men's oneness with God.

*John 10:30; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 381; †Science and Health, p. 300; ‡Matthew 9:29.

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

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BIBLE VERSE

The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making the wise the simple.

Psalms 19:7

OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Why the British save their Queen

I have heard three British Prime Ministers hold forth in private or background conversations on the usefulness to them of Queen Elizabeth II. One point they all made was that when foreign visitors are coming she can usually tell them more about the impending visitor than anyone else in the United Kingdom. She can, because she has traveled to more places and met more people than anyone else in her kingdom.

A second point all three made was that when beset by the troubles of office they can unburden themselves to her with a freedom they could not feel with their own colleagues, who might be disheartened by such anxieties on the Prime Minister's part. She can sympathize, and sometimes be helpful out of her knowledge of previous such moments of prime ministerial anxieties. She is nonpartisan, above the battle and discreet. She is the only person, said each of the three, to whom he could speak his mind on public and political matters with complete freedom.

Being informative and useful to Prime Ministers is not of course the usual or official reason for keeping a monarchy. This should probably go down as an incidental bonus. Perhaps another incidental bonus is the fact that the British have not had a serious or truly dis-

ruptive revolution since their monarchy settled down into its present constitutional mold. Others had some pretty nasty revolutions all through the 18th and 19th centuries. A monarchy does seem to have stabilizing influence.

The ordinary chump in the street in Britain sees it differently. To him, so far as one can tell, it is a comforting thing in time of trouble to watch the events of the royal season go round. There is the state coach for the opening of Parliament, the usual photograph in color of the Speech from the Throne, the Queen mounted at Trooping the Colour, the Queen in open carriage at Ascot. It goes on like that, all through the year. There is something she is supposed to do in every season — and as regularly as the seasons, she does it. Respectful — yes. But also reassuring. How can calamity be just around the corner with the Queen opening a horse show, or an art exhibition?

The overseas world gets a third perspective on the British monarchy. When the Queen visited the United States during America's bicentennial year Americans saw a dignified and friendly person, dressed rather well, arriving in a splendid yacht and doing ceremonials better than anyone not trained for such things

could do it. They cheered joyously and went home feeling somehow better about queens and Britain. For the moment at least they thought of Britain as the background of a pageant rather than as a place suffering from bad inflation and industrial stagnation.

Alongside the American welcome of 1976 to Queen Elizabeth should be set the welcome she had in 1973 from the communist government of Yugoslavia, and from the perceptibly less communist people of that same country. She was the most popular visitor they have had there since World War II — a pleasant person to have around than some dour and censorious member of the Politburo from Moscow.

There is a fourth perspective which seems to me as a political observer to be more important than the others. It is that having a constitutional monarch makes it so much easier for a country to get rid of unsuccessful heads of government. The Queen is head of state. As such she is above the hurly-burly of the political battle. Provided she behaves according to current standards of good manners and proper conduct and is conscientious in the discharge of her responsibilities (all of which Queen Elizabeth does), she represents continuity. So long as she is there to pick up the pieces after

some political row among the politicians, Prime Ministers can come and go.

The United States went through a particularly painful and protracted business one switching from Richard Nixon to Gerald Ford in the White House. Many Americans will be upset about the matter of deposing a President. The British have done the same sort of thing repeatedly, by just a simple vote in the House of Commons. They can have a new Prime Minister overnight if they grow dissatisfied with the old one. It's a simple, easy, and almost painless process. The old Prime Minister walks out, usually with dignity. The worst that usually happens to him is to be sent to the House of Lords. Under the British system Richard Nixon would today be an elderly statesman in the Lords — not an exile in San Clemente.

The average Britisher probably does not think of all these reasons when he walks by Buckingham Palace, notices the Queen's standard flapping gently in the breeze and feels assured. A British friend of mine calls her "a unquenchable asset." There is a touch of magic about the whole business which defies orderly explanation. But added all together, it comes out as a reason for saving the Queen.

Joan Crawford: the mask and the face

Melvin Maddocks

The history of the movies spans so very, very brief a period. We realize this when, as last month, Charlie Chaplin celebrates another birthday. Or when, a fortnight ago, a Joan Crawford leaves the scene.

Joan Crawford did not, of course, belong to the first generation of American film-makers, like Chaplin. But she was not all that far behind, dating back to 1926 and "The Last Tycoon" days of Irving Thalberg.

Joan Crawford came up as a hooper. She was a chorus girl on Broadway in a J.J. Shubert musical when she caught the eye of a Hollywood voracious for talent — for almost anybody with the pretence to do almost anything before its suddenly multiplying cameras. She got her first Big Break, performing the Charleston on top of a table in a silent-screen musical with one of those pure '20s titles, "Our Dancing Daughters." Typecast as a bobbed and shimmying Jazz Age flapper, she soon became MGM's answer to Clara Bow, Paramount's "It Girl."

When the transition to "talkies" occurred, Joan Crawford assumed the newly invented status of movie star — but still as a hooper. As the '20s turned into the '30s, Fred Astaire danced with her in his film debut, "Dancing Lady." She finally shook the taps from her shoes in "Grand Hotel," the big hit of 1933, in which Thalberg rather daringly threw her in against such heavyweights as John and Lionel Barrymore and Greta Garbo.

In over 80 films Joan Crawford played about every kind of part Hollywood could devise. She emitted, as only Joan Crawford could, in westerns, gangster melodramas, even a forgettable science-fiction saga, "Trag."

She starred opposite Clark Gable no less than eight times.

With her eyes (enormous even in repose) and her facial planes — all determined jaw and honed cheekbones — Joan Crawford was not just another pretty American face. She had a countenance composed of angles, where beauty always seemed to intersect on a collision course with desperation. The "Crawford look" — a caricaturist's delight — was exploited by Hollywood cameras until it practically defined her role.

Like that other actress-of-the-eyes, Bette Davis, she could come close to self-parody as a Sunset Boulevard version of the neurotic woman. But in perhaps her best picture, "Mildred Pierce" (1945), she portrayed as well as any actress ever has a sort of female Gatsby, driven to become her own American success story, to make it regardless of the means. How those eyes blazed! How those cheekbones drew taut and white, like the knuckles in a clenched fist!

Was Joan Crawford, at last, playing part of herself? Like Mildred Pierce, she had her hard beginnings. Born Lucille Le Sueur, she was raised on very little money, and mostly without a father. She worked as a waitress in Kansas City from the age of 12 — an "exhausting childhood," as she put it — until she found the way out by winning a dancing contest in the Jack O'Lantern Cafe at the age of 13.

All her life Joan Crawford wore the look of a hungry fighter, as if she could never forget where she started — and could never get far enough away from it.

Even being an actress was not sufficient. For seven years, in mid-career, the ex-hooper took opera lessons.

How she aspired to be more than, at any given moment, she was!

Finally, after marriages to Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Franchot Tone, she married the chairman of Pepsi Cola and ended her career playing vice-president and member of the board exactly as Joan Crawford would have played the part on the screen.

"Discipline" was her word for a drive that could approach compulsion. In the course of her life she found the time and the space to adopt four children. But there is finally in those eyes, in that face a terrible loneliness.

One critic wrote of what came to be considered a standard Joan Crawford role: "Joan Crawford seems to enjoy her suffering as usual." Yet, now that we look back upon her, that discipline, that toughness appears more vulnerable than it did even just a week ago when it was a presence, in all its appalling efficiency.

When she was 16, Joan Crawford wrote a poem, beginning: "Where are you?" The words, taken as a cry for help, seem in voice the look that haunted her face, that made her so avid — for what? Once we saw that look as a demand, rather terrifying as it turned on us in the shadows of a movie house. Now we are free to see it as a question — and one far less terrifying to us than to her.

Readers write

Your editorial of April 18, "Bombs vs. breeders," agrees with President Carter's "putting efforts to contain the atom bomb ahead of questionable energy sources."

First, this implies that the breeder reactor is the sole producer of plutonium. Actually, this element is produced in every light water nuclear reactor and particularly in research-type reactors operated by universities and government agencies in at least 46 countries. This is how India made its bomb.

Second, you infer the breeder to be a questionable energy source. How questionable is a reactor that produces more fuel than it consumes and that is being operated successfully in generate electric energy in Britain, France, West Germany, and the Soviet Union?

Now that plutonium has been discovered we must not try to ignore it, but to develop means for its control. Your reference to putting breeder development on the "back burner" has the most dangerous and misleading connotations.

It has taken 20 years to bring us to our present stage of breeder development. To defer this ongoing program will set us back many years. When the fallacy of present assumptions is finally realized, we will have lost this working team. It has taken us five years to build and will be many more years behind the other nations.

Nice-sounding phrases and idealistic statements can mislead the public into false security. There is an energy crisis that will affect future generations. Now is the time to solve it.

Wellesley Hills, Mass. J. R. Chapman

Solar energy use, as you know, is not new. Your readers might be interested in the following description of a solar motor built by an ingenious farmer of the Cahurangi Valley north of Pasadena. It is contained in a letter written by my grandmother, Margarette Raster, to her family in Chicago in 1901. The original is in German; the following is a free translation.

Pasadena, 12nd Feb., 1901
We also saw another interesting sight, a new invention, a solar motor. It is built like a huge bowl of glass panes. A water pipe runs through the bowl's center, the bowl catches the heat from the sun and heats the water in the pipe, turning it to steam. The steam is used to run all the machinery on the farm. Of course, that can be used only in a place like this where the sun shines all the day long.

Los Angeles Lenore R. Aagnard

Infiltrating Rhodesian guerrillas
Re your article by Ralph Moss, "Interview with a Rhodesian guerrilla," congratulations on the first sensible report on this subject to appear in the United States media for many a moon. Mr. Moss's recognition of the agitation and unrest there as not an authentic protest movement by the indigenous black population but rather a deliberate infiltration by world

communism via terrorism and professional guerrilla activity is very refreshing.

Our friends from Rhodesia write us in con- firmation of the sexual exploitation of young tribal girls as reported by Mr. Moss — a means of buying the loyalty of those forced to participate in these terrorist activities. Against their own people and country for the sake of Marxist exploiters. It is hoped that U.S. policymakers, too, may recognize the true colors of the white agitators and at least stop supporting them.

Lomas de Chapultepec, Mexico William C. Gass

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication. But thoughtful comments are welcome. Letters should be addressed to: "The Christian Science Monitor, International Editor, One Norbury Street, Boston, MA 02115."

COMMENTARY

The man who must solve Britain's unemployment problem

By David S. Robinson

Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria
Albert Booth is a man with 1,392,250 problems. For that is the present total of Britain's jobless, and as employment secretary, Mr. Booth is under pressure to reduce this figure to one more acceptable to the trades unions. (The seasonally adjusted figure is 1,280,260 or 5.5 percent of the work force.)

Mr. Booth is not a man given to making sweeping predictions. But in a recent radio interview he refused to rule out the hypothetical figure of 2 million unemployed as "unrealistic."

Unemployment is one of the most sensitive issues in British politics. When Mr. Booth opened the debate on Chancellor Denis Healey's budget in March, he pointed out that the great danger in a recession is that people could lose faith in democracy's ability to control the economy.

"Something like this happened in 1911 and again in 1931," he says. "We don't know where the threshold of acceptance is now. Three years ago we used to think it lay at the 1 million mark. But it is not a stationary figure, and it probably lies now at around 1,500,000."

The latest figures show there is still a long way to go before reaching the target set between the government and the trade unions: a reduction in the jobless total to 700,000 by 1979. Mr. Booth was opposed to Britain's membership in the European Community.

Today he is the first to admit that he has learnt much from the ways other countries tackle their employment problems.

Several job-creating schemes put into effect since he became employment minister — which he reckons keep an estimated 500,000 from the dole queues — owe much to examples set by such countries as Canada, West Germany, and Elze.

In the United States, although the percentage of people unemployed is far higher than in Britain, unemployment was not such an important issue in last year's presidential elections.

"People in the United States seem to accept a far greater degree of mobility," says Mr. Booth. "And trade unions are more prepared to bargain job reductions for increases in income."

"Organized labor in America has yet to embrace a philosophy. They still go along with the system or believe that somehow the system can be made to work for them. In Britain, we feel that some alterations have to be made to the system to humanize it a little."

A convinced trade unionist and political left-winger himself (he has been sacked three times because of his unionist activity), Mr. Booth's memories of the "system" date back to the hunger marches of the late '30s.

"It was 1938 when we were living in London, and so it would be one of the last hunger marches coming in from Wales. Although I was only young (Mr. Booth was then 10 years old), I can remember it quite clearly. There was a knock at our door one Saturday morning. I answered it and a very shabbily dressed man holding a chipped enamel mug in his hand asked 'Is your mother in?' I called her and she

came down the stairs while I went to watch the marchers from a window. I asked her later what the man had wanted.

"He was collecting something for someone who died on the march," she replied."

At 13 Albert left school and four years later left home to begin an apprenticeship as a design draftsman in a north-east shipyard town.

There he joined the Labour Party and was sacked from his job for trying to "unionize" the firm he worked for. He was reinstated when his workmates went out on strike on his behalf.

Involvement in local politics followed, and in 1964 he stood as a parliamentary candidate for Tyneworth, where he cut the conservative majority of 14,000 in half.

The following year he was chosen as candidate for his present constituency of Burrow-in-Furness in Cumberland, which he has held without much difficulty for 12 years.

An unpretentious isolated northern shipyard town full of red-brick terrace houses built toward the end of the industrial revolution Barrow is a rather dull, closely knit community, but one where Mr. Booth feels completely at home and which he regards as an "ideal constituency" despite it being so far from Westminster.

The town's economy is dominated by the shipyard, which employs some 16,000 people out of a population of 65,000. It was here that Britain's nuclear deterrent — the Polaris submarines — were built, and shortly after Mr. Booth had been elected to Parliament, the first

Polaris was christened by Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

Albert Booth did not attend the ceremony. Or rather, he did — but at the head of a counter-demonstration protesting against nuclear armaments.

It was a courageous move that caused a storm of local protest. Yet when the local trades council, representing many of the people who had worked on Polaris, discussed his convictions they agreed that he was right.

But rarely to Mr. Booth such a political ex-trovert. He made his mark in a quieter, more unassuming way as chairman of the parliamentary select committee of statutory instruments — a "witchdog" committee in pre-vent ministers from exceeding their powers.

Becoming a minister himself gave Mr. Booth the chance at last to do something about the "imbalance" he detects in Britain's capitalist society.

His introduction of the massive Employment Protection Act in 1975 ensures that no one can be dismissed because of trade union activities — as Mr. Booth was himself some 20 years ago.

The same measure also establishes the rights of women to maternity leave, allows time off for public duties, and grants workers the right to claim against unfair dismissal.

The employment minister considers passage of this long-overdue reform as his greatest political achievement.

His biggest regret? "I don't get the chance to go out walking half as much as I'd like to," said Mr. Booth, smiling.

India: which comes first — law or morality?

By K. R. Sundar Rajan

Bombay
The transition to democratic government in India has been remarkably smooth. Prime Minister Morarji Desai has pledged to uphold the rule of law at any cost. While there is no reason to question his sincerity, there have been some awkward situations.

Two important actions of the Desai administration and the ruling Janata (People's) Party have been described by supporters of Indira Gandhi's opposition Congress Party as "re- fecting the basic antipathy to democratic norms of our new rulers." These acts were the dissolution of nine state legislatures to prepare for state elections, and the welcome the Janata Party is giving to defectors from the opposition.

During the election campaign the Janata Party promised "never to follow Mrs. Gandhi's long record of high-handedness toward state governments and of inducing defections from other parties to her own party." According to Yashwantrao Chavan, former foreign minister

and the new leader of the opposition in the 542-member parliament, "Prime Minister Desai has made a mockery of both law and morality within weeks of coming to power." Morarji Desai has been under opposition fire for "betraying democracy" — ironically from a party that imposed totalitarian rule for nearly two years and changed the constitution to suit its own ends.

The nine states whose legislatures have been dissolved were ruled by the Congress Party. Many eminent jurists like Mohemadali Chagla, a former ambassador in the United States, and Nani Palkhivala have argued that the Congress Party governments in these states lost their moral right to exist after the party's crushing defeat in the recent parliamentary elections.

Some other experts have opined that even if the federal government's action in dissolving the legislatures is legally wrong, moral considerations should prevail in an issue like this. As one commentator writes: "When law and morality are in apparent conflict, morality should prevail."

But even those with little sympathy for the Congress Party wonder whether Prime Minister Desai and his party could not have avoided this step. Nevertheless they too feel that law and morality sometimes conflict and that when they do morality should get precedence.

Perhaps the most convincing argument in favor of the Prime Minister's action is one advanced by Palkhivala. The only issue before the people of India in the recent election, he says, was freedom versus tyranny, liberty versus authoritarianism. Its defeat cost the Congress Party its right to govern any part of India.

As for the welcome given to defectors, critics ask why the Janata Party does not stick to its election manifesto denouncing political defections.

After some initial embarrassment, Janata supporters, including Jayaprakash Narayan — the pacifist statesman who masterminded the unity of non-Communist parties and the formation of Janata — are pointing out that what is

taking place is not defection but a realignment of political forces after the trauma of dictatorship.

"If followers of Mrs. Gandhi are genuinely repentant and wish to serve the cause of democracy by joining Janata, it is not defection," says Chagla. According to Narayan, "political cannot be denied the right to take moral decisions. What now appears to be a wave of defections is only a welcome process of repentance in the Congress Party for its totalitarian sins."

All Indians seem to be agreed on one point. The raging debate on law versus morality and on the morality of defections shows that Indian democracy is vibrant. As Justice Chagla told me: "There can be no greater evidence of our return to an open society than the fact that the Janata Party's decisions are now being criticized by Mrs. Gandhi's followers not only vehemently but without the least fear."

Mr. Rajan is a former editorial writer for The Times of India.

The plight of Sri Lanka's tea pickers

By Alf McCreey

Colombo, Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka nationalized the tea estates in 1974. But little has been done to alleviate the plight of the thousands of Tamil Indians there, according to concerned church groups and social workers. These humanitarians are hoping to stir public opinion on the island and particularly overseas, and so arouse a government known to be sensitive to international opinion on human rights.

The government can claim that it has proved its concern by establishing estate cooperatives, setting up a land reform policy, extending the national health scheme to the estates, and altering electoral boundaries to give estate Tamils a voice in electing three members to the State Assembly. But the church groups and social workers claim that so far these and other measures are the shadow rather than the substance of genuine help.

They say that in some cooperatives workers were deprived of union rights without an al-

ternative form of security. In some areas land where Tamils were living was given to Sinhalese peasants. Homeless Tamils had to resort to begging. It is also claimed that Tamils still do not receive the same health, food, and other facilities as the Sinhalese.

During my visits in two estates in one of the worst areas, I found ample evidence of appalling suffering. In some cases families of up to eight people were living in one room of some 120 square feet, with only a small verandah outside. There was no lighting or ventilation, and sanitation was minimal in these "line" huts built by British planters to house Tamils who migrated from South India during the past century.

In the estates I saw the effects of malnutrition, including blindness. There was no evidence of adequate health care by the government or of more than a subsistence food supply in the estates I visited.

Churchmen and social workers who I had spent two weeks at a study camp on one estate reported that workers had serious grievances about housing, health care, education, political representation, and land ownership. In a keynote address, characterized by its studied language, the Bishop of Kandy, the Rt. Rev. L. R. Wickremasinghe, said that two forces were at work: "There are those who are seeking to use the power of the government to benefit these estate Tamils and... others who are seeking to increase the injustices they now face."

Any campaign to help the estate Tamils faces basic difficulties: the majority Sinhalese population regard the estate Tamils as an alien minority; they also believe that any help should go first to their own peasants who are in the main badly off though, according to the latest report from the Department of Statistics and Census, the average income per capita in a rural Sinhalese household is nearly twice that of the Tamil.

There is also the harsh fact that any attempt to help the estate Tamils amounts to political

suicide. Even the Socialist United Front in its manifesto for the expected election has not made a strong case for removing injustices suffered by this minority.

Against this background Father Paul Caspers, a leading member of the Co-ordinating Secretariat for Plantation Areas, designed to help the estate Tamils said, "The interest of church people is important, though one must point out the comparative silence in the past. Perhaps the church is trying to make up for lost time."

The church workers and others are hoping that informed public opinion abroad will give them moral support for their campaign. They point out that the exploited minority in Sri Lanka should concern all those who support human rights.

Sri Lanka may be a tourist's paradise, but after my visit to the estates, a cup of tea will not taste quite the same again.

Mr. McCreey is an editorial writer for the Belfast Telegraph.